

GRAIN & FEED JOURNAL

CONSOLIDATED

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1874

1944

On Our

70th Anniversary

After seventy years of continuous service in the grain trade it seems appropriate to express our great appreciation for the patronage which has developed and maintained our organization.

We extend to you our best wishes for a good Christmas and more happiness in 1944 as progress is made to restore Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men.

Lamson Bros. & Co.
Chicago, Illinois



HAPPY NEW YEAR

1944

As we begin the New Year it is appropriate that we express our appreciation to our customers for their patronage and many acts of kindness during 1943. They have been faced with shortages of all kinds and have been vexed with all the problems of a nation at war. We, too, have faced the same difficulties and on occasion have been unable to render quick, efficient, peace time service, yet our customers accepted with forbearance and without complaint the facts of a war-time economy and we again express our gratitude. Many lessons have been learned during these days of strife and turmoil which will be put to practical use in the days to come and we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to better serve our customers in the grain and feed industry when peace again prevails in our land.

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Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory introduces you to many old and new firms during the year. If you do not know who could meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connection, seeking an office or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$1.00 per year.

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed and field seed. 327 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois. U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. XCI, No. 12, December 22, 1943.

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Located where 26 lines of railroads converge, it has unexcelled transportation from the grain producing areas of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado and States farther west—

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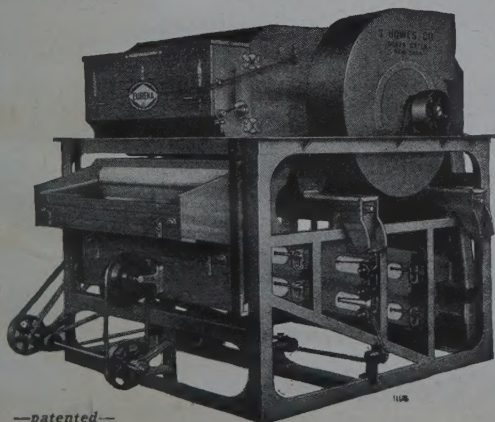
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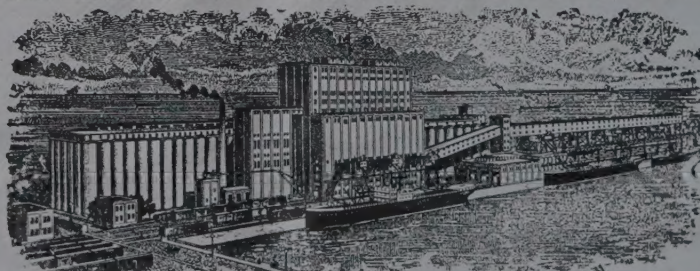
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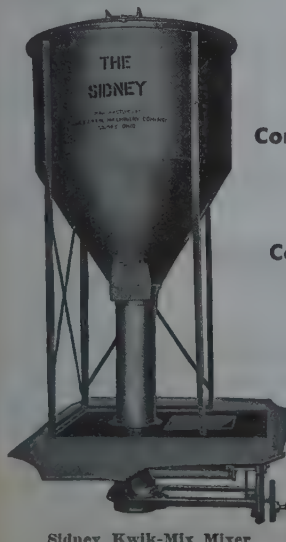
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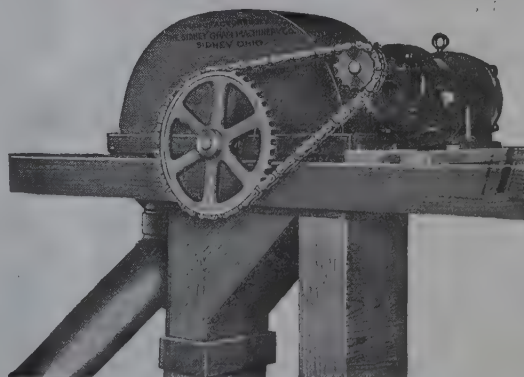
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327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One new, large automatic seed dusting machine. Ed Coe Seeds, Ames, Iowa.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

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BROWN-DUVEL Moisture Tester for sale, electric heat, two compartments, completely equipped. Northern Milling Co., Wausau, Wis.

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FOR SALE—5,000 steel split pulleys; wood pulleys, shafting and bearings. For all practical purposes good as new. Low price, Hartz Engineering Co., 29 S. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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FOR SALE—One three high Noye roller mill with twelve high caliper rolls; mill rebuilt in perfect condition. One 325 bu. hopper scale; one 100 bu. Both scales complete with steel hoppers. Cliff Buzick, Bardstown, Ky.

FOR SALE—Sixteen inch Diamond Huller, ball bearing; cracker; Speed King; crusher, with 16" burr, latest type; No. One Miracle Ace Molasses mixer, complete with adjustable feeder. Pedeltz Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

Daily**MARKET RECORD**

A boon to all grain and feed dealers who keep a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording daily Board of Trade radio or CND quotations for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Soybeans and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets of bond paper, size 9½ x 11½ inches, in a book. Well bound in tough pressboard. Shipping weight one pound. Order Form CND 97-6. Price \$1.10, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

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FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—No. 40 Blue Streak, no motors: one 60 hp. 3W22 Gruendler with motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—Dings magnetic separator, three years old; in good condition. Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., Gordon, Nebr.

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FOR SALE—Hammer mills rebuilt and guaranteed. Hammers; screens; fan lines; shafts; fans; SKF ball-bearings; electric motors and starters; automatic loading-out scales, 3 bu. and 5 bu. cap.; Rosco-Ajax oat hulling machine; corn shellers; batch mixers; var. speed transmissions; V-belt drives; belts; pulleys, complete line hammer mill supplies. Indiana Grain Machinery Co., 420 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY demands that you offer for sale all machinery for which you have no further use if in a usable condition. Many of your brother grain-feed dealers are in need of such machinery. The "Machines For Sale" columns of Grain & Feed Journals can assist you in the disposal of such machinery. If the equipment is no longer usable as a whole, those parts which can be used should be taken from it and the balance disposed of. Scrap the Scrap and Snap the Jap.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75
610	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91	18.91
620	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07	19.07
630	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23	19.23
640	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39	19.39
650	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55
660	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71
670	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87	19.87
680	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03	20.03
690	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19	20.19
700	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35
710	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51
720	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67	20.67
730	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83
740	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99	20.99
750	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15
760	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31
770	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47	21.47
780	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63
790	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79	21.79
800	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95	21.95
810	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11	22.11
820	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27	22.27
830	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43	22.43
840	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59
850	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75
860	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91	22.91
870	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07	23.07
880	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23	23.23
890	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39	23.39
900	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55	23.55
910	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71
920	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87	23.87
930	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03	24.03
940	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19	24.19
950	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35
960	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51	24.51
970	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67
980	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83	24.83
990	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99
1000	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels. Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These six Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275 Spiral, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds.

990 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

The WEST Meets the EAST at

BUFFALO

A Balanced Market

GRAIN Commission merchants, track buyers, elevating and forwarding facilities, storage plants, feed mills, flour mills, all in number and variety, give Buffalo every advantage in expeditiously handling grain. Competition is keen, bidding is active, and elevators are equipped with modern machinery for drying, cleaning, clipping, or otherwise improving every kind and grade of grain at reasonable cost.

FEED Buffalo is the natural gateway from the vast grain-producing sections of the West to the large consuming territory of the East. Lake, rail and canal transporting facilities converging at this gateway have developed a diversified business in feeds. It is the home of a number of active feed wholesalers and large commercial feed manufacturers.

SEED Seed wholesalers, with outlets to the vast hay and pasture sections of the Northeast, that make possible its dairying and live-stock industries, make Buffalo an active market for offerings of grass and field seeds in large and small lots.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

THE MANY CHANGES being made in the firms operating country elevators is destroying the value of old mailing lists. Mailing to dead lists wastes much postage.

WHEN FARMERS can sell corn without having the cash returns added to their 1943 income, they may be disposed to sell at \$1.16 per bushel after Jan. 1st but they would sell more freely at \$1.24.

FEEDERS have experienced so much difficulty in obtaining protein feeds for livestock this year, smaller herds are sure to predominate in 1944. Flooding livestock markets with unfinished animals has not given feeders satisfactory returns.

FIFTEEN MORE ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL fires are reported in our news columns this number. Five of these resulted in total loss and four were badly damaged. More caution and more efficient fire fighting equipment are needed.

THE RETURN of bags to feed manufacturers and field seed wholesalers would expedite the shipment of your next order. Some field seed merchants are refusing to ship a second order until bags used in shipping first orders are returned.

THE THREATENED Railroad Strike might prevent many shippers delivering within a reasonable time grain sold, so it behooves those contracting for early delivery to protect all commitments with a clause permitting delayed delivery in case of a strike.

FOUR MORE SOYBEAN PROCESSING PLANTS and several enlargements are reported in our news columns, but still the processing plants do not provide sufficient capacity to take care of the crop likely to be harvested from the 1944 allotted acreage.

ALL EUROPE is in such urgent need of food it will be glad to take all the grain we can spare for several years after Peace is declared. That much resented order to Plow It Under is obsolete, so producers will have a strong market for all grains as soon as Supply and Demand is permitted to function normally in the Public Markets and the price fixing bureaucrats are in the discard.

GRAIN DEALERS OPERATING ELEVATORS on short lines of railroads will be somewhat disturbed by the fact that during the year 1942 2,516 miles of railroad were abandoned. This exceeded the mileage abandoned the previous year by 1,007 miles. The truckers have taken so much of the short business hauling away from the railroads they cannot continue to operate the short lines with profit, so naturally are abandoning every short line the I.C.C. will permit.

PILING SHELLLED CORN on the ground to accommodate farmers who experience difficulty in getting help to assist in gathering and shelling the crop may help the growers, but it is very likely to result in heavy discounts on some of the \$1.16 corn.

THE PERSISTENT OPPOSITION to the payment of subsidies to farmers will surely win out if they conduct a continuous campaign with their Representatives in Congress, now that the law makers have dared to return home without taking final action barring all subsidies.

GRAIN DEALERS who contracted corn before the ceiling was raised will naturally experience some difficulty in disposing of their purchases at a profit. Their puzzling problem is how to avoid a loss. Anyone who can point the way to a small profit should explain his method.

LOANS at 3% seem to have lost popularity with wheat growers. On Dec. 11 this year only 118,677 loans had been made on 124,483,945 bus. against 493,077 loans on 365,091,202 bus. same date in 1942. Can it be farmers are satisfied with \$1.72 per bushel and do not care to borrow money in order to speculate with high-priced wheat?

THE NEW PRICE CEILING on corn has added unnecessary confusion to dealers in corn at many points, in fact, it results in low ceiling price on local corn and a high ceiling price on corn shipped in from a distance. It seems next to impossible to establish a ceiling that will be equitable at all points for shipments of different origin.

THE O.P.A. has fixed the ceiling price on rough rice at \$7.20 a barrel, so inasmuch as mills are required to sell their clean, blue rose rice at \$6.50 a barrel, naturally they do not get very much for cleaning and polishing so most of the mills are closing down. Processors must get more than they pay for rough rice else they cannot stay in business.

GEORGE KLINGENBERG of Concordia, Mo., has made a new record in obtaining members for the Missouri ass'n that will long be envied by other ass'n promoters. Never before have the grain and feed organizations received such hearty support from the members of the trade, and, doubtless, never before have the ass'ns been able to give such valuable help to their members.

A GRAIN DEALER who operates a mill at Jefferson, Ohio, has decided to close because of his inability to obtain sufficient help to operate the plant efficiently. Nine employees have been taken into the armed forces, then, too, the difficulty experienced in getting needed gasoline, tires and repairs is so discouraging the plant will be closed until peace is declared.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., DECEMBER 22, 1943

THIS Year more than ever as we write our Greetings of Merry Christmas and Happy New Year an earnest thankfulness rings deep in our hearts that Liberty is still a precious right in the Land of the Free.



THE PREVAILING LONG NIGHTS, coming to us with the shortest day of the winter, brings with it a number of robberies of elevator offices. Only four are mentioned in this number, but many more plants will be broken into if owners do not take the precaution of locking them more securely.

ONE reason so little corn is offered by growers this winter is that farmers never sell on a rising market. Grain dealers of long experience can testify to this. The growers have experienced two increases in the alleged fixed ceilings; and in addition the loan price has been raised from the 74 cent maximum of 1942 to the 1943 maximum of \$1.01 per bushel. In the corn belt the increase is from 89 cents to 97 cents. All this government manipulation is leading the grower to believe that the longer he holds on the more he will get.

Accidents to Be Avoided

Seven serious accidents are reported in our news columns, this number, but, only one resulted in death. The manager of the Elbing, Kan., elevator, while attempting to start a gas engine was thrown against a brick wall and had his skull crashed. One elevator manager fell from the loading platform and another fell from a box car he was loading, both with disastrous results, but neither proved fatal.

Active workers about an elevator should be able to profit greatly by heeding the causes of accidents, and striving to avoid similar accidents. Nearly every accident is a repetition of accidents which have occurred before, and cautious men, who are willing to profit by the experience of others, should be helped by keeping posted on accidents befalling their brother workers.

Increasing Demand for Ass'n Memberships

Fortunate, indeed, for country grain and feed dealers, memberships in local and national associations have been greater this year than ever before, and the hard working secretaries have been glad to receive this increased support.

Every state association has greatly increased the number of new members and the flood of applications has not yet subsided.

The many orders, amendments and interpretations of bureaucratic orders has so puzzled and confused every one connected with the trade that dealers generally are seeking dependable information as to their own rights and responsibilities under the new regulations, which are changed with a frequency that is most nerve wracking and distracting.

Grain and feed dealers generally want to comply with the wishes of the various governmental agencies but

they should have all the help obtainable in gaining a clear understanding of the meaning of all of the conflicting orders.

Watch Damp Corn

Corn of the 1943 crop is unusually hazardous to store unless it is inspected frequently and tested carefully in order to keep posted as to the moisture content of every lot. Some dealers who have stored shelled corn have found the percentage of moisture increasing over the percentage at the time of placing the corn in the bin. It behooves dealers who store ear corn in cribs, to use the old time inverted V placed longitudinally throughout the crib, which will generally admit sufficient air to remove the excess moisture, but where corn is stored in wide cribs without these ventilators, every lot of the new crop will merit frequent inspection.

Ventilating spouts of 2x6s covered with wide mesh wire cannot be depended upon to give the ventilation needed because the spouts will fill up and stop currents of air from carrying off any of the moisture, while V shaped ventilators provide such a large ventilating space the excess moisture is sure to be carried off.

No dealer, who is equipped to compute accurately the cost of drying corn, will hesitate to install an efficient drier and keep it running day and night throughout the season. Make it pay the bill.

O.P.A. To Be Curbed

The reign of terror inaugurated by the privileged janizaries of the palace guard in severely penalizing citizens who violated ceilings so complicated as not to be understood by a person of ordinary intelligence is about to come to an end.

The House select committee to investigate executive agencies has made a report charging the O.P.A. with going around Congress and putting into effect as regulation controls that Congress has refused to enact as legislation.

Its hearing commissioners in the eight regions into which the country has been divided have virtually set themselves up as judges. One of their rules throws out all the evidence of a witness if he refuses to answer a single question.

It is made a crime to "permit" another person to solicit, attempt, or conspire to violate a ration order, which is something new in criminal jurisprudence. Thus if a bystander winks his eye when a transaction is made above the ceiling price and an agent of the O.P.A. catches the wink with a motion camera the bystander must go to jail.

An evidence of the resentment felt against the methods of enforcement is found in Nebraska where elevator managers in the central part of the state have banded together to aid one of their number caught in the meshes of the O.P.A.

Carriers Refusing Overloaded Cars

Shippers who have been ambitious to establish a new record for overloaded cars will be somewhat discouraged to learn that some connecting carriers are refusing to accept overloaded cars, and it becomes necessary to remove part of the load before the car can be forwarded by the connecting carrier, which is opposed to taking a chance on wrecking its trains with an overloaded car.

On October 5th a car of No. 2 Yellow Corn arrived in Chicago with a load of 3,351 bus. and 44 lbs. On December 18th a car arrived in Milwaukee with a net weight of 176,120 lbs., or 3,669 bus. of barley. Evidently the shippers overlooked the fact that many connecting carriers will not accept cars loaded in excess of the load limit stenciled on the side of the car.

Mr. Eastman of the O.D.T. evidently overlooked the fact that rail carriers object to shippers overloading equipment even though he persists in urging heavier and heavier loading. Unloading excess grain in transit is always expensive but it can be easily avoided by heeding the loading limit stenciled on the car by the owner of the equipment who knows the weight the trucks are able to carry.

Farmers Delaying Sales to Reduce Taxes

Growers of wheat and flaxseed are credited with refusing to sell their product because they wish to avoid swelling their 1943 income and their 1943 income tax. Some are credited with purposely holding grain back until 1944, in the hope of not unnecessarily increasing their income tax for the year 1943.

Evidently grain growers have overlooked the fact that Congress seems favorable to suspending the import duty on grain for 90 days, which should assist importers to get all of the grain needed for finishing livestock herds and accumulating a surplus for their future feeding operations. The vote in the House was 255 for the suspension to 55 against it. This would encourage imports of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed and hay when used as feed or a constituent of feed, and depress prices for all feedstuffs for some time to come.

The imports of wheat, oats and barley from Canada during the first half of the current crop year have been larger than ever, yet feeders have marketed thousands of unfinished animals.



Exchanges Set Oats and Feed Barley Ceilings

The O.P.A. requested the grain exchanges to determine normal trade discounts for feed barley and to establish maximum prices based thereon, pursuant to the directive stated in Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 33 (Oats, Barley and Grain Sorghums) issued by the Office of Price Administration.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce accordingly set the price of feed barley futures at \$1.16 per bushel, effective Dec. 14.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce also set the following ceilings on spot barley:

	For Malting (or other Human Consumption)	For Feed
No. 2 barley	\$1.36	\$1.16
No. 1 malting barley	1.38	1.16
No. 2 malting barley	1.38	1.16
No. 1 barley	1.38	1.16
No. 3 malting barley	1.36	1.14
No. 3 barley	1.35	1.14
No. 4 barley	1.32	1.13
No. 5 barley	1.24	1.12
Sample grade barley	1.22	1.09
No. 1 two row barley	1.38	1.16
No. 2 two row barley	1.36	1.16
No. 3 two row barley	1.35	1.14
No. 4 two row barley	1.32	1.13
No. 5 two row barley	1.24	1.12
Sample grade two row barley	1.22	1.09

On spot oats the ceiling is 79 cents; flaxseed, \$3.05.

The Cash Grain Ass'n of the Chicago Board of Trade established the following ceilings on spot oats:

- No. 1 white oats, 84.25c.
- No. 2 white, 83.25c.
- No. 3 white, 80.5c, as set by OPA.
- No. 4 white, 81.25c.
- Sample white, 80.25c.
- No. 3 extra heavy white, 85.25c.
- No. 3 extra heavy, 40-lb. or over, 87.25c.
- No. 3 heavy white, 83.75c.
- No. 2 mixed, 83.25c; No. 3, 80.5c; No. 4, 81.25c.

On spot barley the Cash Grain Ass'n of the Chicago Board of Trade established the following ceilings:

Malting Barley	Feed Barley
No. 1.....1.44½	No. 1.....1.22½
No. 2.....1.44½	No. 2.....1.22½
No. 3.....1.42½	No. 3.....1.20½
No. 4.....1.38½	No. 4.....1.19½
No. 5.....1.30½	No. 5.....1.18½
Sample grade...1.28½	Sample grade...1.15½

Legality of Oats Future Spread

Earle M. Combs, chairman of the special committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, on Dec. 15 received the following opinion from Chas. K. Bobinette, regional price attorney of the O.P.A.:

"You inquire if you may spread oats futures on the basis that the December future is traded in at the ceiling price and the deferred future such as May, is traded in at less than the current price, which in turn is less than the ceiling price.

"While it would be no violation of MPR No. 33 to sell May futures at below the ceiling price, it would be a violation of the regulation to make the type of trade indicated because this would result in the seller of the December future receiving a greater consideration than his ceiling price. The fact that the transaction is made solely on a trade basis, in effect constitutes it a tying agreement. As you know, tying agreements are prohibited by Section 10 of the regulation."

This situation arises because in getting out of a future there is the privilege of trading at one cent above the ceiling.

Handy Chart of Retail Mark Ups

The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, of St. Louis 2, Mo., has compiled and is distributing a chart giving the permissible retail mark up on feeds, alfalfa hay, corn, corn feed, feed meals, soybeans and mixed feeds, printed in large easily legible type, to be posted in the salesroom.

The chart may be ordered from the Ass'n at \$2 per hundred. If firm name is desired at top of chart the charge is \$1 extra for setting.

Canadian Export Grain Tax

The Canadian government changes the export tax on grains to meet market price changes. The rates made effective Dec. 10 are: Port of exit, Fort William and east—Oats, 38c per bu.; barley, 45c; mixed feed oats, 19c. Port of exit, west of Fort William—Oats, 32c; barley, 41c; mixed feed oats, 15c. Any port of exit in British Columbia—Oats, 23c; mixed feed oats, 15c.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has an option on 9,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat, the shipment of which has been delayed because of the failure of the Canadian Wheat Board to set the export tax.

Sale or Bailment of Stored Wheat

A. S. Greene and others stored their 1937 wheat crop with Boothe Mill & Elevator Co. at Floydada, Tex. The elevator company sold the wheat to Kimbell Milling Co. at Fort Worth. Later Boothe Mill & Elevator, Inc., became insolvent. Greene brought suit to recover the value of the wheat; and from the judgment in favor of Greene defendant took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Texas.

The Supreme Court said: Since the grain growers in this instance deposited their grain with the elevator company with the option in their favor to accept the market price of the grain or demand a return of the grain, the transaction amounted to a bailment and not a sale.

The parties stipulated with reference to custom as follows: "That under a general custom of many years' standing at Floydada and generally in the wheat growing sections of Texas, where small country elevators were in operation, and which small country elevators were insufficient in capacity to take care of the grain crops in such sections, such small elevators were accustomed to ship out the grain to large terminal elevators on the basis of either an outright sale, or on storage, and in the case of storage, subject to advances to the small country elevator against the value of such grain and to the absorption of such grain by the terminal elevator when such advancements and storage and other proper charges equaled the value of the grain, but it is not agreed by the plaintiff but on the contrary denied that such custom was known to plaintiff, or that such custom could apply to this case."

The plaintiff, Greene, testified that he knew of the custom but that it did not apply in this case as he had a special arrangement to store his grain. It is not shown that Greene had any reason to believe that the grain would be shipped out. Consequently the custom can afford no basis for an estoppel, alleged in defense.

Boothe Mill & Elevator, Inc., had not qualified under the statute to operate as a public warehouse. Said corporation made no regular storage charge for storing the grain in question. It was understood that if the wheat was withdrawn by the grower, or sold to someone else, the elevator company would receive a handling charge of three cents per bushel. We do not think that it necessarily results that the elevator company was operating as a public warehouse. The statute expressly states that it does not apply to private warehousemen. The statute was not intended to prohibit the operation of a private warehouse such as was operated by Boothe Mill & Elevator, Inc. The contact therefore was not void (as asserted in defense).

The defendant relies heavily on the case of Kipp v. Goffe & Carkener, 144 Kan. 95, 58 P. 2nd 102. That case, however, is distinguishable from the case at bar in two particulars. The statute there under consideration provided that no person could lawfully engage in the business of storing grain for hire for the public without complying with the law relating to public warehousemen, and heavy penalties were provided for violation of the law. Apparently it was not permissible in that State, as it appears to be in Texas, to store grain with a private warehouseman.

Since the contract between the grain growers and Boothe Mill & Elevator, Inc., was a bailment and not a sale, said bailee had no right to sell the grain to Kimbell Milling Co., said Kimbell Milling Co. was liable to the growers for the value thereof. The judgment of the trial court and Court of Civil Appeals are affirmed.—170 S.W. 2nd 191.

Largest Car of Barley

The largest car of barley ever received at Milwaukee via C. & N. W. Ry.; No. 105,180; from Cedarburg, Wis.; by The Riebs Co., Dec. 18; net weight, 176,120 lbs.; 3,669 bus.; price, \$1.44½ per bushel; value, \$5,302.00.

Greetings to the Grain Trade

As President of the Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Association I wish to thank all of you for your loyal support given this organization. We have enjoyed unstinted service from all who have been asked to serve. Our membership is increasing rapidly and I am sure at no time in our history have we been motivated by higher ideals and more resolute confidence.

Just as Abraham Lincoln prayed for victory before the Battle of Gettysburg and George Washington knelt at Valley Forge to ask for Guidance; so today, in foxholes and in bombers our men and women in uniform are turning to the Faith of Their Fathers for strength and comfort. Our one thought is "Winning the War."

It is in such a world and with such hope that I extend Season's Greetings and Best Wishes for the New Year to all friends in the Grain and Feed Trade.

J. L. WELSH, President
Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Piling Shelled Corn on the Ground

Grain & Feed Journals: Due to car shortage and the fact that our elevator is full up, we are piling shelled corn on ground. Producers say they have to shell and haul when they can get help and equipment, so we are resorting to open storage to accommodate them. We can't believe the railroads are going to tie up traffic.—Greenslit Lumber Co., Stanton, Nebr.

Elevator Men Not Under Wage and Hour Law

Grain & Feed Journals: A much publicized court decision, not previously commented on in this bulletin, was handed down by Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye at Fergus Falls some time ago. The case in question involved claims by two employees against a farmers elevator company, alleging that the elevator had not complied with the Fair Labor Standards Act. The judge held that the administrator of this act had attempted to qualify the "area of production" exemption with a provision which congress did not intend should be included. The court held that elevator men did not come under wage and hour regulation.—Cliff C. Anderson, Sec'y of Farmers Elevators Ass'n, Aberdeen.

Number of Elevators Reduced

Grain & Feed Journals: The writer has been a subscriber to your paper for the last 44 years and to my knowledge I have read every issue or some parts of them.

There has been more radical changes in ownership and the management of the grain business in the last 8 years than I ever remember. Many dealers have sold their plants and gone into other lines of business. The writer at one time had five grain elevators in one of the best grain sections in N. W. Ohio, they became so unprofitable that we finally disposed of all of them. We are devoting our entire attention to the buying and selling of hay and straw in carload lots all over the southern states to good advantage and to old customers on repeated orders. Much of our trouble and practically all the losses that we used to have, have been eliminated since '37.

It seems that when an elevator burns, which they often do, they are never rebuilt by the original owner or by new people. Now only ten elevators are actively engaged in the handling of grain in Van Wert County, three occupied by Co-operatives, seven by individuals or private companies, whereas, we used to have twenty-two grain elevators, sixteen of which were co-operatively owned and six individually owned, and they are handling grain on the lowest margin of any year in the past 44 years.

The hay business is just handled by about the same number of hay dealers where there were three to five hay dealers at one location there is only one dealer. The trucking business has caused much concern and unprofitable handling of hay but we have eliminated 90% of the trouble in the hay loading and shipping by personally inspecting every car at the loading station before it is billed out on the order and we are enjoying a well earned pay for our labor in handling this high priced hay and straw.—Pollock Grain Co., H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, O.

Protest Premium for Dry Beans

Grain & Feed Journals: If the Commodity Credit Corporation buys beans again next year, I think every Elevator Manager should protest now the premium for dry beans. I think that caused more dissatisfaction between elevators and patrons than any thing that has been fixed up yet by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Beans that had nine per cent moisture this fall has about 12 per cent now.—Farmers Elevator Co., Per Loren A. Williams, Jamaica, Ill.

Corn Ceiling Order Confusing

Grain & Feed Journals: This revised corn ceiling order is confusing to the trade, is disrupting normal movement of the grain and has the trade badly confused. The order has the effect of penalizing the local producer on the sale price of his corn. We can cite instances where strict compliance with this order will result in a spread of from 15c to 20c per bushel difference between local and shipped in grain.

For example, in some of the counties at remote distances from so-called commercial corn areas, the ceiling on local corn will be considerably under what it will cost to ship corn into that area. In other words, it results in virtually two ceilings: first, a low ceiling price on local corn; second, a high ceiling price on corn shipped in.

Press releases announced a rise in corn ceiling price, but in many cases so far as the Kansas producer is concerned, his ceiling price has been lowered, and dealers should explain fully to producers that this is an order handed down from Washington, and it is going to be up to the producers to protest this type of directive orders.

Under regular merchandising practices, local grains in deficient areas have always been purchased at the approximate cost of the grain shipped in from distant points, but this practice is no longer possible under the revised corn order.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n, Dodge City, Kan.

Suspend Import Duties

The Senate Dec. 17 approved the bill that had already passed the House suspending import duties on feed grains for a period of 90 days.

Present duties on imports into the United States are: wheat, 42c per bushel; corn, 25c; oats, 8c; rye, 12c; barley, 15c; flaxseed 65c; buckwheat, 15c per cwt; flour, semolina, \$1.04 per 100 lbs.; corn meal and corn flour, 50c per 100 lbs.

Do Patronage Dividends Violate Ceiling Orders on Grains?

The question has been raised before the O.P.A. in regard to the effect of price ceilings on the payment of patronage dividends. They have stated that cooperatives having exemption from the filing of income tax returns under Sec. 101 (12) of the Revenue Act would not be considered in violation through payment of patronage dividends on grain purchased.

The Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota in a letter to members states: Until further clarification of their position, it is possible that firms not having the above exemption, but which pay patronage dividends, maybe considered as violating their price ceilings."

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 12, 13. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Jan. 17, 18. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Inc., Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 24, 25. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 1, 2. The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 15, 16. The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 5, 6. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

The F. D. A. let contracts Dec. 3 for 140,000,000 lbs. of flour for shipment to the Atlantic Seaboard.

The Nebraska Beet Growers Ass'n has adopted a resolution demanding that controlling federal agencies "reverse their attitude and encourage, by every means possible, farmers in expanding their war feed and food crops to the extent necessary to properly sustain their production of livestock and livestock products."

E. P. McKenna Passes

One of Chicago's old time grain receivers passed away in the death Dec. 12 of Edward P. McKenna in his home at Hinsdale, Ill.

His career in the grain business began in 1889 as messenger boy of the predecessors of Bartlett-Frazier Co., Bartlett, Patten & Co., and Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, leaders in all branches of the grain trade.

He was promoted during the next ten years, and then went into partnership with W. H. Lake, later with John A. Rodgers. The firm of McKenna & Rodgers, grain receivers, also went into the shipping business in 1910, acquiring the Stege Elevator at Matteson, Ill., formerly operated by E. W. Wagner & Co.

This firm was succeeded by McKenna & Strasser, which will be liquidated. Mr. McKenna, who was 70 years of age, had been a member of the Board of Trade since 1900. He was a former member of the Board of Education of La Grange, and a member of the Chicago Athletic Ass'n and the Hinsdale Golf Club. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and a son.



E. P. McKenna, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

The Earlyana Soybean

By G. H. CUTLER, assistant chief in agronomy of Purdue University, and A. H. PROBST, assistant agronomist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Earlyana is a new soybean variety developed by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. The original plant was selected in 1931 from a row of Dunfield by Claude Greenham, helper in the plant breeding projects. It seems probable that it originated from a natural hybrid. Its extreme earliness and other desirable plant and seed characters justified its retention and further study. Results of subsequent selection and testing have fulfilled these expectations. With the continued upsurge of interest in early-maturing varieties in Indiana, this new strain has come to assume greater and greater importance. The U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory has cooperated in the testing of this strain for adaptation to different conditions of soil and climate.

Altho Earlyana probably came from a natural hybrid, it should be emphasized that this in no way invalidates its true worth as a new variety because it has received the same systematic selection and testing that is accorded all plant selections of known hybrid origin.

DESCRIPTION.—The plant of Earlyana is medium to tall in height, usually approaching that of Dunfield. It is taller than Richland and semi-whip-like in growth-type with the pods distributed somewhat sparsely along the main stem. The lower branches and pods are borne well off the ground. It stands quite well, as a rule, until the seed is ripe and ready to harvest but is not as resistant to lodging as Richland. It has purple flowers and brown pubescence. The pods are brown in color, medium to large in size, usually contain two, three and occasionally four seeds, and seldom shatter when ripe.

The seeds are fair to good in quality, medium in size (2750 per pound), light-straw yellow in color and ellipsoidal to ovoidal in lateral outline, with pale hilum and a brown speck at one end of the hilum as shown in the engraving herewith. The latter is a character of distinct value in the identification of this new variety. On a moisture-free basis, the seeds contain 19.5 to 21.0 per cent of oil and 43 to 45 per cent of protein. The iodine number of the oil is 129 to 131.

The seed characters of the Earlyana variety are in some ways similar to those of Ito San. A very noticeable similarity is the brown speck

at the end of the hilum which is quite unique among commercial soybean varieties. The seed of Earlyana, however, is larger and also higher in oil and protein than that of Ito San.

It has been observed that Earlyana grows relatively faster in the early stages of growth than other standard varieties with which it has been tested. This characteristic may help in weed control by giving greater competition to weeds and permitting earlier cultivation.

The lower branches and pods are as a rule borne well above the surface of the soil. This results in a minimum loss in harvesting.

ADAPTATION OF EARLYANA.—In quite extensive tests on different soil types in northern Indiana during the past three years Earlyana has ripened, on the average, four days earlier at Lafayette, eight days earlier at Bluffton, and 11 days earlier at Wanatah than Richland. In 1942 in the LaGrange tests Earlyana ripened seven days earlier than Richland. All tests indicate that Earlyana is adapted to a fairly wide range of soil and climate conditions in north central and northern Indiana.

In addition to being tested in Indiana, Earlyana has also been tested in uniform regional tests with eight commercial varieties in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri.

GRAIN YIELDS.—Earlyana has yielded about as well, or better than Richland in the comparative tests conducted in north central and northern Indiana during the past three years. Indeed, its yield has compared favorably at some locations with that of Dunfield and Mandell. This is especially significant when it is remembered that the growth season of Earlyana on the average is eight days shorter than Richland, and 12 to 14 days shorter than Dunfield and Mandell.—Circ. 286, Purdue Ag. Ex. Sta.

Transportation Charges under Corn Ceiling

For other than common carriers the allowance under the new corn ceiling for transportation is 1.5c per bushel for the first five miles and 0.25c per bushel for each five miles or fraction thereof beyond the first five miles of the haul if shelled corn, and 3c per bushel for the first five miles and .5c per bushel for each five miles or fraction thereof beyond the first five miles of the haul if ear corn or snapped corn, the distance to be determined by the shortest one-way route between the two points in question reasonably suitable for truck travel.

Close of Lake Navigation Stimulates Shipments

Lake vessel tonnage was utilized effectively in loading out grain and moving it to eastern lake terminals, principally the Buffalo area, in the final stage of 1943 navigation. Boats were switched from the iron ore trade to carrying grain so badly needed in the east to hold winter storage cargoes. ODT officials report that some 50 grain freighters are held at Buffalo and 17 at Erie, Pa., with the stipulation that they are to be unloaded by March 15, 1944.

The final rush to get out grain before the freeze up resulted in cutting down elevator stocks here deeply, leaving open room for handling and storage of a considerable quantity of grain throughout the winter months to await water transportation to the east next spring. Stocks were down to about 24,000,000 bus. the lowest level in the past three years. Car loading and out ralling movement which temporarily slowed down has now picked up again and will continue steadily through the winter months.

Since Aug. 1, 1943, to Dec. 15, 1943, grain receipts in this market totaled 77,678,085 bus., an increase of 24,436,270 bus. over the corresponding period last year. A good part of this increase was due to Canadian imports of wheat, barley and oats. Shipments reached 88,477,545 bus. and were 34,405,670 bus. larger in the same time in 1942. Wheat comprised the bulk of both the in and out movement, barley next followed by flax and oats. Corn and rye movement was the smallest in years.

Just before the close of lake shipping season three Canadian boats arrived with about 4,500 tons of grain screenings for distribution into consumptive channels, and help to fill the urgent demand for feeding stuff, account of the shortage due to drought in varied parts of the country.

The government has been buying as much Canadian wheat for feed purposes as transportation facilities could handle and the import duty has not been a barrier to the in movement of grain, but rather by the lack of transportation.

Lake Grain Movement

Shipments of grain on the Great Lakes during 1943 totaled 420,882,916 bus., against 299,237,926 bus. in 1942.

Boats carried 343,914,631 bus. out of Fort Williams and Port Arthur, and 71,534,385 from Duluth and Superior.

Chicago shipped 5,511,000 bus. by lake in 1943, against 12,832,000 bus. in 1942, as reported by Lyman C. West, statistician of the Chicago Board of Trade. Most of this was corn, 5,508,000 bus., all going to Canadian ports, except 1,623,000 bus. to Buffalo.

Chicago received during the year from Duluth and Fort William 4,179,000 bus. wheat, 3,710,000 bus. oats, 6,125,000 bus. rye and 701,000 bus. barley, none from other ports. In 1942 total receipts by lake were only 2,687,000 bus.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, or Oct. 1, 1944.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

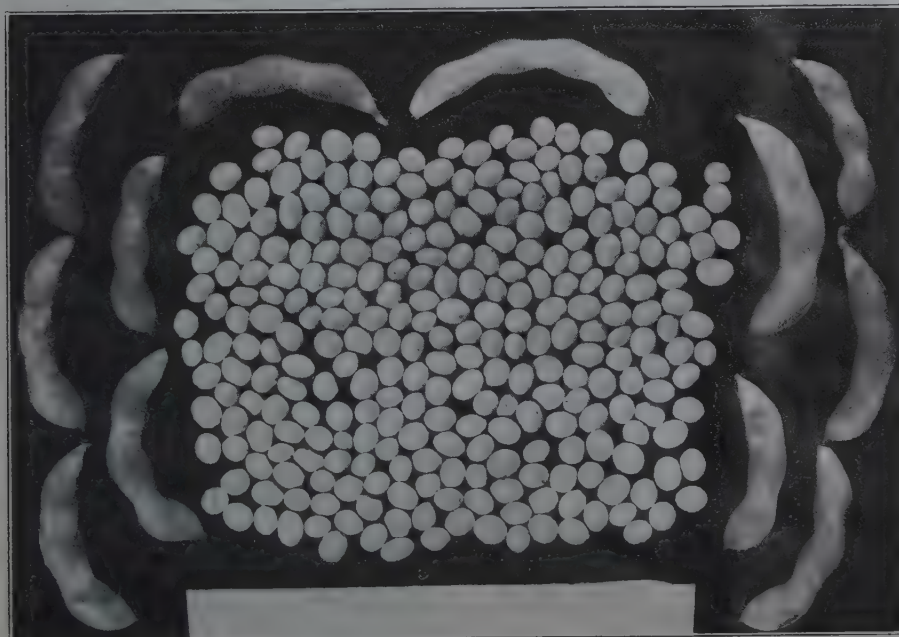
FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, 81c to \$1.01 per bushel for No. 3.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.



Pods and Seeds of Earlyana Soybeans

Grain Carriers

The Burlington has asked permission to abandon 22 miles of line from Mt. Ayr, Ia., to Grant City, Mo., to reduce operating losses by \$25,000 a year.

Soybean embargoes have been lifted at Chicago, Burlington, Ia., Indianapolis, Lafayette and Marion, Ind. Embargoes at other points are soon to be lifted.

Abandonment of 42 miles of the Texas Central Railroad from De Leon to Cross Plains is recommended by Examiner Jordan of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

All records for the movement of grain during a single month on the Great Lakes were broken in October, when 23,877,460 bus. was shipped, according to the O.D.T.

Export grain unloaded from cars at United States ports during November totaled 4,772 carloads, an increase of 46 per cent over the 3,259 cars unloaded in November, 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Stewart of Tennessee has introduced S. 1498 a bill to create a new federal highway agency to be known as the Rural Local Roads Administration and to expend \$1,125,000,000 constructing country roads.

The Commission has refused to allow the Burlington to abandon 105 miles of line from Sterling, Colo., to Cheyenne, Wyo. Commissioner Miller dissented, holding that farmers could easily haul their grain a few additional miles to the Union Pacific.

Calumet, Mich.—The steamship Sarnian went aground Dec. 10 in a gale off Point Isabelle in Lake Superior and broke in two next day. The Upper Lakes & St. Lawrence Navigation Co., of Toronto, owner, decided to abandon the boat. W. Loeser of Buffalo, representing the cargo underwriters, said an attempt would be made to salvage the cargo of barley.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ending Dec. 11 totaled 53,426 cars a decrease of 2,925 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 8,180 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Dec. 11, totaled 36,131 cars, a decrease of 1,500 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,261 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The division of traffic between truck, train, boat or airplane, should be based on performance and price alone. The time has passed for one transport agency to try to win over another by its finesse in legislative committee rooms. The public is entitled to most and best for least. Artificial feather beds for one and legal handcuffs for another mean mass unemployment, and that, too long continued, means American Hitlers. We must get our economy down to earth. The post-war world is going to be too tough for stilt-walkers.—Samuel B. Pettengill, general counsel Transportation Ass'n of America.

In No. 28876, Oklahoma Corporation Commission v. Santa Fe H. C. Barron argued for the rail lines that it was a direct attack on the Commission's decision in the grain case. F. O. Holt, in opposition to the complaint said the Oklahoma Commission was trying to reduce the rate to Kansas City from 21 cents to 18 cents. Mr. Holt said the Interstate Commerce Commission had prescribed a certain relationship in No. 17000 between rates northbound, Oklahoma to Kansas City, and southbound and if the Commission was going to depart from that basis in one direction it ought to depart from it in every other direction where there was a relationship.

Chicago, Ill.—The National Grain and Grain Products Transportation Committee held its bi-monthly meeting Dec. 8 and 9, C. A. Lahey presiding. Sunday grain loading at elevators, back haul, light weighing of cars, run by and set back rules were discussed. It was brought out that at interchange points some cars were held 30 days because connecting lines refused to accept overloaded cars.

Lower Lakes Winter Storage

Based on permits issued by A. T. Wood, director of the Great Lakes Carriers' division of the office of defense transportation, this season's grain storage fleet will number 137 vessels, compared with 54 last year. Three ports, South Chicago, Toledo, and Erie, will have record storage fleets in their harbors. Permits have been issued for 54 vessels to hold grain at Buffalo, 26 at South Chicago, 20 at Erie, 16 at Toledo, 9 at Cleveland, 4 at Milwaukee, 3 at Sarnia, 2 at Detroit, 2 at Ogdensburg, and 1 at Chicago.

At Buffalo the Corn Exchange reported 10,219,390 bus. of grain aboard boats in the harbor Dec. 6. Forty-four have arrived, with several more expected. The barge Marsella arrived light and took on a storage cargo from a local elevator.—G. E. T.

Against a normal rate of 4.5 to 6 cents per bushel vessel men on the Great Lakes are getting 10 and 11 cents on storage grain to the lower lakes.

How Rails Handled 1943 Grain

At the annual meeting of the Ass'n of American Railroads at Chicago recently the Car Service Division reported:

This year storage space at all principal terminal markets was substantially greater, and consequently the carriers were faced with a heavy volume movement from country stations to terminal markets, with the advent of the new harvest.

Because of the unprecedented requirements for high-grade cars to protect loading of war freight and Lend-Lease supplies, the railroads this year were unable to assemble a large reserve supply of box cars suitable for grain loading, as has been possible in previous years.

A number of elevators in the Southwest and Northwest have been closed temporarily because of delay in receiving cars, with some grain being placed on the ground at a few points.

The situation this year has been much improved over 1942 when it was necessary to place approximately 20 million bushels of new wheat on the ground on farms and at country stations because of lack of adequate storage facilities in country and terminal elevators.

Billing Grain to Hold Points

The protest by the grain commission merchants of Minneapolis against Service Order 160 led to a hearing recently of shippers and their representatives at which F. S. Keiser of the O.D.T. outlined a substitute whereby country shippers would voluntarily pledge themselves not to bill more than 30 to 35 per cent of their cars to hold points.

These points are St. Cloud, Willmar, Staples, Thief River Falls and Glenwood.

The grain receivers maintained that since Service Order 160 went into effect cars consigned to Minneapolis have been subjected to unusual delay, due principally to congested railroad terminal conditions and that by not stopping cars for sampling at points intermediate to the market the delays resulted in wasteful transportation during a period of the most severe car shortage ever experienced by shippers of grain in the Northwest states.

Any voluntary pledge by the country shipper to reduce the number of cars billed to hold points would correspond with similar action taken last fall when the shipper billed his cars in accordance with daily suggestions issued by his terminal market representative.

Political Rate-Making Harmful

Opposition has been voiced to the scale of freight rates in Southern territory, claiming that the South is discriminated against by higher rates than are current in Northern and Eastern territories. As a result of this agitation 14 bills or joint resolutions have been introduced in Congress for the purpose of correcting this alleged discrimination.

The intent of all these proposed measures is to substitute the will of Congress for the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to rate making. All of the bills are intended to bring about national uniformity in classification and rates. Only two or three would permit any exceptions or adjustments to be made by the Commission in classifications or rates and only two would permit the use of commodity rates.

Some Southerners supporting these bills have given as excuse for their support the fact that they want this legislative adjustment of rates to apply to class rates only and do not want commodity rates disturbed. This seems to us to be impossible, because we manifestly cannot have rate making that is half of one kind and half of another. If Congress is to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to set up certain scales of class rates on a nation-wide basis, it is but a step from that to further instruction by the Congress to the Commission as to the kind of rates that shall be set up on various commodities. We shall have farmers demanding uniformity in rates on grain, livestock, vegetables, fruits, and other farm products and from that it will spread through action by other pressure groups to a point where the entire freight rate situation will be dictated by political interference. There will be the usual political logrolling and trading with a disregard of all the principles of scientific rate making, with no justice to the carriers themselves and to the public who are paying the transportation bills. Such discriminations as may exist should be corrected through orderly channels now in existence.

The rates on grain and all milled and processed grain products, feeds and ingredients used in mixed feeds taking grain or grain products rates have been, through the judgment of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the co-operation of the railroads, brought to a point where through the operation of proper principles of transit, grain and its milled products can and do move to the best advantage of the grower, the processor and the consumer.

To interfere with this specialized arrangement of grain rates would mean chaos for the milling and mixing industries and I think you can all imagine where you would be if transit and other equalizing practices were taken away and you were put on a flat mileage rate basis like the postoffice or the Railway Express. This is what is surely going to happen if Congress gets hold of the rate making privilege and nullifies the structure that has been built up thru the experience of many years.—R. M. Field, pres. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Moderate temperatures the first half of December permitted the extension of lake navigation for five days, with insurance available until Dec. 16.

More Machinery for Feed

An over all increase of 105 per cent over the base period under L-292 is approved by the W.P.B. requirements committee. The use of tonnage as the basic factor will provide more machinery. The schedule has not yet been released by the W.P.B.

This means that so long as regulation governing corn does not prohibit a purchaser from buying f.o.b. a point other than his plant and bearing the cost of freight to his plant, even if that point is in another producing area, a mixed feed manufacturer may use as his cost under MPR 378 the legal maximum f.o.b. price he actually paid for corn plus the freight to his plant.

Grain Movement

[Continued from page 511]

Tabor, Ia., Dec. 20.—The new ceiling price on corn would induce the growers here to market corn more freely if it would net them \$1.00 at the crib, which would mean \$1.07 Randolph, Ia. —Elevator Operator.

Adel, Ia., Dec. 20.—Corn flowing to market at about normal rate. Farmers look for slump if Hitler is defeated. For price to be only marketing factor it must near the extreme prices of last war.—Vern Danilson.

Barnard, S. D., Dec. 17.—No corn moving here. Farmers are short of corn. A price of \$1.25 at Chicago would insure freer marketing of corn. We do not believe the defeat of Hitler would bring a slump in the corn market.—Barnard Co-operative Ass'n.

Independence, Ia., Dec. 20.—The new price ceiling for corn (\$1.16 per bu., Chicago) has induced growers in this area to market corn more freely. We believe there should be no ceiling at all. The defeat of Hitler will not cause a slump in the corn market in the opinion of growers hereabouts.—Wapsie Mill Co.

Portland, Ore.—Receipts of grain during November as compared with November, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Wheat, 659,592 (697,598); corn, 23,620 (94,071); oats, 213,483 (138,029); rye, 1,665; barley, 242,220 (116,527); yellow milo, 1,517; bright yellow milo, 11,931; flaxseed, 163,598 (138,352); hay, tons, 651 (390).—C. W. Wright, chief grain inspector, Oregon Dept. of Agr.

Eagle Grove, Ia., Dec. 20.—The new ceiling for corn has not induced growers in this district to market corn more freely. The defeat of Hitler might possibly cause a temporary slump in the corn market. As to what ceiling price would insure freer marketing of corn, that price cannot be determined. If the government would make a definite statement that this was the price for 1943 and no higher, a lot of corn would be moved.—Potgeter Grain Co., H. M. Helgevoid, mgr.

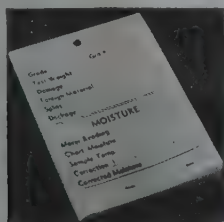
Aberdeen, S. D.—Ceilings have simply increased the price feeders' pay to farmers and have cut the elevator out of the picture as elevators keep records and face penalties if they exceed ceilings. Growers are not worrying about effect defeat of Hitler would have on price of corn; that is too far ahead for them. A price that would force feeders to dump their light hogs on the market rather than pay ceiling price, this we would not recommend.—South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Brookings, S. D., Dec. 20.—Considerable corn coming in since the raise in ceiling price. This on account of having been waiting for the raise. Mostly selling surplus that is not well cribbed in order to get it out before snow drifts in. Another 10c would bring in much more corn but that would be more on account of it being too high for feeding than for any other reason. Oats and barley now being sold and corn bought for feed. Defeat of Hitler, they believe, will bring a temporary slump in price.—Farmers Co-op. Co.

The money supply of the United States on Dec. 1 was \$120,000,000,000, compared with the pre-war level of \$60,000,000,000.

Grading Record Sheets

Elevator men will find the new type of Grain Grading Record sheets as put out by Seedburo Equipment Company, a great convenience. Heretofore this information has usually been put down on various size pieces of scratch



Grading Record Sheet

paper. The use of uniform sheets will make it easier to handle the information. Then too, the sheets which are size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ ", have space for filling in weight per bushel test, damage, foreign material, splits and dockage, as well as meter reading, chart moisture, sample temperature, correction (plus or minus) and corrected moisture. Punched hole at top for hanging sheet on thermometer or on wall.

1943 Version of the Beatitudes

Blessed are the brain trusters at Washington who are making our rules and regulations that they do not exceed their authority.

Blessed are the grain men who have sold their corn at a profit and have not violated the OPA. They should inherit a crown.

Blessed are the Lewisites who contributed heavily, for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed is the farmer who did not raise too much of this or to little of that for he shall not be penalized.

Blessed is he who has made out his income tax without error lest more shall be taken away from him.

Blessed are they who have cleaned up all scrap metal and rubber around their premises; they shall help win the war.

Blessed are they who have bought all government bonds possible for they shall inherit the peace.

Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Assn.
C. S. Latchaw, Secretary.

O.P.A. Getting Tough on Price Violators

Buyers and sellers of corn who may suppose that penalties are the same as under the original order are warned that the provisions of the new order are more drastic, as follows:

Sec. 15, Evasive Practices: "The price limitations set forth in this regulation shall not be evaded, whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with any offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase, or receipt of or relating to corn, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity, or by way of commission, service, transportation, or other charge, discount, premium, or other privilege, or by tying agreement, or other trade understanding, or by any other means."

Sec. 16, Enforcement: "Persons violating any provisions of this regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damages, and proceedings for suspension of licenses, provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. Persons having evidence of any violation of this regulation are urged to communicate with the nearest field, state or regional office of OPA, or with the principal office in Washington."

Sec. 17, Licensing: "The provisions of Licensing Order No. 1, licensing all persons who make sales under price control, are applicable to all sellers subject to this regulation. A seller's license may be suspended for violations of the license or of one or more applicable price schedules or regulations. A person whose license is suspended may not, during the period of suspension, make any sale for which his license has been suspended."

Rumania's wheat crop has been estimated at 3,600,000 tons, compared with normal annual requirements of about 2,765,000 tons.

Since June 30, 1943, the use of edible seed meals as fertilizer has been prohibited, all of it being directed into feed channels. Food Production Order No. 12, Revision 2, issued Nov. 9 provides for the distribution of a limited quantity of edible cotton-seed meal for use in fertilizer.

Australia's wheat harvest (which commences in November) will probably amount to only 89,000,000 bus. in 1943, announced the Australian Wheat Board. This compares with an annual average of 156,000,000 bus. in the past 8 years and a record crop of 210,000,000 bus. in 1939-40.

Matanzas, Cuba, is offering the benefits of a duty free import zone to all shippers in the Western hemisphere. It is the only free zone in the Island, has a good harbor and warehouses. Its advantages will be explained on application to the Compania Commercial Maritima de Matanzas, S. A.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—Louis Ambler, Jr., for the past eight years elevator superintendent for The Glidden Co. has taken a position in the sales and service department of the Richardson Scale Co.

Washington, D. C.—Civilian repair shops will get steel, copper and aluminum, as well as materials and parts, under an order issued Nov. 26 by the Office of Civilian requirements. The order indicates improvement in supplies of the major controlled materials, including copper wire, hitherto one of the big bottlenecks in electrical production and repairs. Repairmen will be required to file with their suppliers a simple certification declaring themselves eligible for the priority rating granted for maintenance, repair operating equipment.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Drying Machine Co., manufacturers of drying equipment used chiefly in recovery of grains from brewery and distillery operation, but also largely in chemicals, has been merged with the American Transportation Corporation, through interchange of stock, in which A. W. Lissauer, president of the Louisville Co., which he has headed since 1923, receives 7,667 shares of General American Transportation stock for his 50,040 shares of Louisville Drying Co., of which he was sole owner. The company, formed more than fifty years ago, has done a particularly good business in furnishing equipment for brewers and distillers in drying and recovery of spent grains, after alcoholic product has been extracted. A. W. Lissauer will continue in charge of the Louisville division, as the local company will be operated as a subsidiary of the new owners.—A. W. W.

Limitation of Construction under L-41

In most cases, except where the construction is of a special kind, you must get permission from the War Production Board for construction. This permission (sometimes called "authorization to begin construction") must not be confounded with preference ratings or priorities. If a construction job is allowed, either because it is not of the kind restricted by this order or because permission has been obtained, it may still be necessary to get preference ratings for the materials and fixtures which are needed. On the other hand, if you have ratings for materials, or materials on hand, you may still have to get permission to use them for a particular construction job.

Construction covered by this order includes putting up or altering any sort of a structure, including a building, road, bridge, dam, sewer, and similar jobs also the installing of equipment or fixtures. Certain special kinds of construction are excepted.

NO PERMISSION is needed for a \$5,000 factory, plant or other industrial unit which is used for the manufacture, processing or assembling of any goods, except that the limit is \$200 if the goods are listed on Schedule A at the end of this order or if the productive floor area of the unit upon completion of construction is less than 10,000 square feet.

\$200 for any other kind of construction.

NO PERMISSION is required for construction necessary to prevent threatened loss of farm products, where immediate construction is determined by the United States Department of Agriculture to be essential to the agricultural program.

Wheat ground by reporting mills during the four months of the current crop year prior to Nov. 1 amounted to 177,136,158 bus., against 174,649,940 bus. during the like period of 1942, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Rockford, Neb., Dec. 16.—New wheat crop prospects very poor. No moisture to speak of since July.—A. L. Burroughs, mgr., Rockford Grain Co.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 10.—The condition of fall wheat and fall rye is described as spotty. Most fields are going into the winter with very little top growth. The open season has assisted in promoting growth to a certain extent. Substantial increases in acreages of fall wheat are reported, with about normal seeding of fall rye.—The Ontario Dept. of Agr. Crop Report.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 13.—During the week the state was benefited by light to moderate rains, ranging from one-half inch to over two inches, and covering all areas excepting parts of the Panhandle, stated the Oklahoma Weekly Crop and Weather Bulletin. Daily temperatures were generally favorable for plant growth, being reported in the middle 60's during mid-week. However, temperatures during most nights were sub-freezing.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 20.—Oklahoma weekly report says: Mid-week rains and snow brought moisture to all parts of state. Panhandle section was blanketed by several inches of snow. Rains fell slowly and generally were well absorbed with little run-off. Although ideal for crops and soil preparation rains did little towards alleviating shortage of stock water. While temperatures were too low for maximum germination and plant growth in some sections there was a decided improvement on the fall-sown crops.

Dodge City, Kan., Dec. 10.—At this writing, we are receiving our first good snow of the season, about 5 inches, wet, and heavy and laying well on fields. This moisture will be quite beneficial following a several-months' dry period. Moisture so far for the year for the Dodge City station has been only about 60% of normal. This storm is quite general over the western half of the state. It will tend to stop the harvesting and delivery of grain sorghums as well as increase the demand for all feed grains, hay and roughage.—J. F. Moyer, secy., Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Assn.

Trading in December grain futures on all U. S. exchanges ceased Dec. 22 as required by law.

CCC Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Dec. 11, 1943, had completed 118,677 loans on 124,483,945 bus. of 1943 wheat in the amount of \$155,537,532.84. The average amount advanced was \$1.25 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 493,077 loans had been completed on 365,091,202 bus. Loans by states follow:

States of Origin	Stored (bushels)	Advanced (bushels)	Amount (\$)
Ark.	156,587	205,563	4,147.53
Calif.	1,211,802	3,073,532	470,338.67
Colo.	1,820	163,943	5,360,393.79
Del.	636,180	1,171,721	241,215.28
Idaho	9,949	117,869	2,043,673.75
Ill.	84	43,850	170,937.55
Ind.	11,707	128,142	59,209.99
Iowa	4,965,693	18,098,380	303,781.82
Kans.	480	45,495	29,889,202.48
Ky.	480	45,495	62,025.00
Md.	3,452	2,266	664,219.58
Mich.	1,103,745	2,059,161	7,386.11
Minn.	3,174	126,273	4,074,281.07
Mo.	7,504,028	4,075,205	168,625.97
Mont.	4,432,784	5,198,412	13,354,614.10
Neb.	129,191	412,953	12,190,485.18
N. J.	756	1,081.52	16,131.01
New Mex.	129,191	412,953	783,580.07
N. Car.	15,198,907	14,147,051	1,081.52
N. Dak.	1,567	59,266	36,561,790.41
Ohio	497,633	6,610,101	81,445.83
Okl.	1,312,066	3,942,759	8,918,159.04
Ore.	1,816	111,718	6,438,014.73
Penn.	1,937,941	2,780,436	1,632,279.79
S. Dak.	784,187	11,930,154	5,900,977.80
Tenn.	180,352	31,271	77,380
Texas	535	35,145	16,355,115.72
Utah	1,647,700	6,564,407	241,660.07
Va.	410,443	564,357	51,968.27
Wash.			9,651,398.64
Wyo.			1,200,893.72
Total	42,144,579	82,339,366	\$155,537,532.84
Total Liquidations	587,609	10,702,480	14,205,242.87

Small Rye Crop

One of the most notable features of the final crop figures is the small rye crop, down to 30,781,000 bus., against 57,673,000 bus. in 1942. Even with the short crop and the heavy consumption of grains for food and feed the demands for rye have not been urgent enough to advance prices to a parity level which all other grains have reached or exceeded. The visible supply of rye is now 20,192,000 bus., against 18,922,000 bus. a year ago. Chicago holds almost half the visible rye stocks.—Lamson Bros. & Co.

Canada's Crop of 1943

J. G. Fraser, mgr. of The North-West Line Elevators Ass'n, Winnipeg, Man., has estimated the crop based on the acreage figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1943. The yields per acre are compiled from returns received from 93% of country points in the three Prairie Provinces.

Manitoba: Spring wheat, yield per acre: 24.6, 36,376,000; Durum wheat, 23.0, 3,709,900; all wheat, 40,085,990; oats, 39.5, 64,444,200; barley, 30.1, 70,464,100; rye, 13.6, 761,600; flax, 8.9, 2,527,600.

Saskatchewan: Spring wheat, yield per acre: 16.1, 162,560,100; Durum wheat, 18.1, 2,952,100; all wheat, 33.8, 219,081,600; barley, 24.6, 81,573,600; rye, 11.4, 3,874,900; flax, 6.1, 12,714,800.

Alberta: Spring wheat, yield per acre: 16.6, 80,017,000; Durum wheat, 17.2, 149,600; all wheat, 80,168,600; oats, 34.6, 127,189,600; barley, 25.5, 57,094,500; rye, 12.7, 1,297,900; flax, 6.0, 2,400,000.

Aggregate: Spring wheat, seeded acreage, 16,395,900; yield per acre, 17.0, 278,953,100; Drum wheat, seeded acreage, 333,100; yield per acre, 20.4, 6,811,600; all wheat, 285,764,700; oats, seeded acreage, 11,789,500; yield per acre, 34.8, 410,725,400; barley, seeded acreage, 7,896,000; yield per acre, 26.5, 209,132,200; rye, seeded acreage, 498,100; yield per acre, 11.9, 5,934,400; flax, seeded acreage, 2,768,400; yield per acre, 6.4, 17,642,400.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the acreage seeded to winter wheat as 47,127,000, against 37,834,000 in 1942. Altho it is rather early to forecast the yield, the prospect on Dec. 1 was 11.2 bus. per acre, against actual yield in the fall of 1943 of 14 bus. The indicated production is 526,957,000 bus. against 529,606,000 in 1943. The condition Dec. 1 was 69 per cent, against 88 per cent a year ago.

Rye acreage seeded is 4,922,000, against 5,805,000 acres a year ago, and the condition is 76 against 86 per cent a year ago.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar- ley	Soy- beans
Jan. 15.	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15.	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15.	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15.	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15.	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15.	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15.	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15.	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15.	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15.	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15.	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
FARM PRICES						
Jan. 15.	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15.	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15.	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15.	123.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15.	123.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.3	172.0
June 15.	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15.	126.0	108.0	65.6	80.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15.	127.0	109.0	65.2	83.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15.	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15.	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15.	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0

United States Grain Crops for 58 Years

Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybean crops of the United States from 1886 to 1943, in bushels, are as follows, three ciphers omitted:

	Winter	Spring	All	Corn, All	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
1886.....	513,540	1,782,767	682,312	23,854	73,502	.....
1887.....	490,761	1,604,549	696,175	22,548	72,395	.....
1888.....	423,867	2,250,632	773,139	28,417	75,930	.....
1889.....	509,870	2,294,289	821,047	29,524	80,790	.....
1890.....	449,042	1,650,446	609,132	26,378	69,830	.....
1891.....	677,543	2,335,804	836,789	29,541	94,180	.....
1892.....	611,854	1,897,412	721,824	28,713	95,170	.....
1893.....	505,795	1,900,401	707,129	26,700	87,109	.....
1894.....	541,873	1,615,016	750,009	26,758	74,211	.....
1895.....	542,119	2,534,762	924,858	29,636	104,475	.....
1896.....	522,963	2,671,048	774,929	31,858	97,479	.....
1897.....	606,202	2,287,628	829,525	31,137	102,575	.....
1898.....	768,148	2,351,323	842,205	29,062	98,174	.....
1899.....	655,143	2,645,796	937,173	26,001	118,161	.....
1900.....	590,315	2,661,978	945,483	27,413	96,588	.....
1901.....	752,546	1,715,752	752,546	30,773	123,800	.....
1902.....	686,956	2,773,954	1,076,899	33,877	146,377	.....
1903.....	663,115	2,515,093	856,469	28,932	149,335	.....
1904.....	555,571	2,686,624	1,011,566	28,461	166,103	.....
1905.....	706,026	2,954,148	1,104,395	31,173	171,639	.....
1906.....	740,509	3,032,910	1,022,715	29,609	179,148	.....
1907.....	628,764	2,613,797	801,144	28,247	150,634	.....
1908.....	642,818	2,566,742	829,308	28,650	170,780	.....
1909.....	683,927	2,611,157	1,013,909	30,083	173,069	.....
1910.....	625,476	2,852,794	1,106,162	29,098	142,419	.....
1911.....	618,166	2,474,635	855,527	31,398	145,074	.....
1912.....	730,011	2,947,842	1,353,273	37,911	196,927	.....
1913.....	501,239	2,272,540	1,039,131	40,390	158,320	.....
1914.....	670,945	2,262,546	1,066,328	42,120	177,712	.....
1915.....	640,565	368,072	1,008,637	2,329,044	1,435,270	46,751
1916.....	456,118	748,454	2,425,206	1,138,969	43,089	159,157
1917.....	389,956	229,834	2,908,242	1,442,519	60,321	182,209
1918.....	556,506	347,624	2,441,249	1,428,611	83,421	225,067
1919.....	748,460	203,637	2,678,541	1,106,603	78,659	131,086
1920.....	613,227	230,050	3,070,604	1,444,291	61,915	171,042
1921.....	602,793	216,171	2,928,442	1,045,270	61,023	132,702
1922.....	571,459	275,190	2,707,306	1,147,905	100,986	152,908
1923.....	555,259	204,183	2,375,292	1,227,184	55,961	158,994
1924.....	571,538	268,533	2,998,071	1,424,422	59,076	167,314
1925.....	401,116	268,026	2,353,083	1,410,336	42,779	197,779
1926.....	631,950	201,594	2,574,511	1,141,941	35,361	164,467
1927.....	547,666	327,067	2,677,671	1,093,097	52,111	240,057
1928.....	577,417	335,544	2,714,535	1,318,977	38,591	329,625
1929.....	586,055	236,125	2,535,546	1,118,414	35,482	280,242
1930.....	631,205	258,497	2,065,273	1,277,379	46,275	303,752
1931.....	517,962	114,259	2,588,509	1,126,913	32,290	198,643
1932.....	478,291	267,497	2,906,873	1,246,548	40,639	302,042
1933.....	350,792	178,183	2,351,658	731,500	21,150	155,825
1934.....	405,512	91,377	1,377,126	525,889	16,045	118,348
1935.....	465,319	161,025	2,296,569	1,194,902	58,537	235,774
1936.....	519,013	107,448	1,524,317	789,100	25,554	147,452
1937.....	685,102	188,981	2,644,995	1,146,258	49,449	219,635

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 18.—Three cargoes of Canadian grain screenings amounting to about 4,000 tons were unloaded here last week for distribution to various points in this country.

Big Rock, Ill., Dec. 15.—Beans and corn all harvested. Some new corn moving; all beans gone to market but no bean meal coming back.—Albert Loch, mgr., Big Rock Farmers Co-op. Co.

Newton, Ia., Dec. 20.—Farmers selling very little corn. We think ceiling should be 10c higher. Think there will be a good market even if Hitler is defeated. Plenty of money in bank so farmers are not forced to sell to get money.—Denniston & Partridge Co.

Rockford, Neb., Dec. 16.—Business has been very poor here until corn regulations were changed. Now we are getting a movement to our elevator. Before this change a great amount of corn was trucked into Kansas. Movement of wheat and oats slow.—A. L. Burroughs, mgr., Rockford Grain Co.

Haldane, Ill., Dec. 20.—The new O.P.A. ceiling for corn has not induced the growers of this district to market corn more freely. I believe a price ceiling of \$1.25 would insure freer marketing of corn. It is possible the defeat of Hitler could bring a slump in the corn market.—H. C. Beulke, mgr., Haldane Farmers Elevator Co.

Oblong, Ill., Dec. 20.—We do not believe the price by the O.P.A. has had much effect on the movement of corn. We believe the propaganda and agitation by the consumer—"Living costs too high" and the producer—"We do not get enough for what we sell and have to pay too much for what we buy"—has had more to do with the normal marketing than the price.—Mont Eagle Milling Co., Sam'l A. Glezen.

Spokane, Wash.—Wheat inspections at the Spokane terminal during November totaled 1,425 carloads or approximately 2,351,200 bus., nearly double the second high in the northwest—Great Falls, Mont., with 825 carloads, Seattle was third, 711 cars; Portland 587, Pasco 526. Montana wheat inspected in the Pacific northwest, principally at Spokane, totaled 426 carloads in November, and 2,789 carloads since July 1st.—F. K. H.

Fairbury, Ill., Dec. 20.—New ceiling has not brought any great corn movement. High moisture content and heavy discounts holding corn back until it dries out a little more. Present ceiling high enough, growers expect it to hold where it is. Hitler defeat might cause slight temporary decline account prospective man power relief, but world has to be fed and all we have will be badly needed.—S. C. Van Horne Grain Co.

New Orleans, La.—Receipts and shipments of grains during November, compared with November, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 81,864 (41,000); corn, 418,387 (237,758); oats, (29,859); rye, (19,889); barley, (29,925); shipments, wheat, 161,473 (28,792); corn, 189,409 (118,500); oats, 24,000 (23,625); rye, (9,000); barley, 1,600 (16,000); kafir, (19,800).—J. M. Wilkie, chief inspector, New Orleans Board of Trade.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 15.—In a letter to Marvin Jones, W.F.A., for emergency allocations of protein supplements to Kansas stockmen, Gov. Schoepel wrote: "Our livestock situation is desperate. This is especially true in the range country of western Kansas. The ground is covered with snow. Protein in feed in the form of cake or pellets is the only solution. We must have protein concentrates at once to prevent serious loss and depreciation of herds."

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 18.—The colder weather has further stepped up the demand for feedstuffs with only limited supplies available. With the large hog population and more milk cows and chickens, the demand for mixed feeds has never been heavier and corn disappearance larger. The demand for cash corn is urgent but country offerings are practically to the vanishing point. There is some indication of increased offerings after the first of the year.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Toledo, O.—Receipts and shipments of grain during November compared with November, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were: Receipts, wheat, 1,116,775 (1,392,230); corn, 380,800 (972,800); oats, 210,000 (1,012,770); rye, 39,000 (156,000); barley, 232,500 (120,000); soybeans, 598,400 (454,400); shipments, wheat, 513,400 (372,300); corn, 44,800 (777,600); oats, 151,200 (317,000); rye, 159,000 (120,000); barley, 378,500 (132,000); soybeans, 480,000 (212,800).—A. E. Schultz, secy., Toledo Board of Trade.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Receipts and shipments of grain during November as compared with November, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 669,000 (574,000); corn, 2,636,000 (2,352,000); oats, 327,500 (132,000); rye, — (1,500); soybeans, 774,000 (4,500); shipments, wheat, 446,000 (624,000); corn, 1,385,000 (1,893,000); oats, 327,500 (244,000); rye, — (1,200); barley, 26,000; soybeans, 703,600 (12,000).—Edd A. Manlove, secy., Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 16.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Dec. 9, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 6,071,519; oats, 1,633,518; barley, 1,773,319; rye, 92,500; flaxseed, 182,997; delivered since Aug. 1, 1943, compared with the like period a year ago, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 101,432,232 (27,141,894); oats, 47,131,545 (43,316,854); barley, 39,217,192 (38,030,195); rye, 932,928 (2,961,748); flaxseed, 13,021,926 (10,096,080).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Illinois, Ill., Dec. 20.—We have been buying more corn since the new ceiling prices were announced. We believe the farmers generally think the defeat of Hitler would bring about higher prices. No matter how high the price there is a certain number of farmers who always think it will go higher. The farmers as a class here are hoping for the passage of the anti-subsidy bill because they believe it would bring about much higher prices. The farm bloc is in the saddle and nothing less than \$2.00 (price ceiling on corn) will appease them.—Mansfield-Ford Grain Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain during November as compared with November, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 4,056,200 (1,633,000); corn, 4,699,400 (2,331,000); oats, 462,800 (128,000); rye, 100,000 (81,000); barley, 323,200 (224,000); soybeans, 5,201,600 (324,000); kafir, 953,400 (11,200); hay (tons), 1,104 (84); shipments, wheat, 4,810,400 (1,979,500); corn, 1,652,500 (1,222,500); oats, 544,800 (202,000); rye, 79,500 (64,500); barley, 260,800 (62,400); soybeans, 2,884,800 (48,000); kafir, 1,086,400 (4,200); hay (tons), 780 (84).—W. J. Krings, secy.-treas., Merchants Exchange.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain in November as compared with November, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 41,200,311 (4,549,265); corn, 11,757 (1,408); oats, 1,623,700 (14,461,310); rye, 45,799 (126,166); barley, 407,903 (6,000,501); flaxseed, 1,286,360 (4,327,078); mixed grain, 36,224 (44,909); shipments, wheat, 61,942,426 (28,943,360); corn, 5,949 (1,408); oats, 4,182,910 (9,767,103); rye, 3,634,213 (205,353); barley, 4,265,145 (4,852,906); flaxseed, 3,032,387 (2,801,360); mixed grain, 35,704 (6,500).—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Aug. 1 to Dec. 9 total movement of grain to the United States was 86,921,953 bus. of wheat, 22,359,616 bus. of oats, 15,452,773 bus. of barley, 4,144,045 bus. of rye and 6,290,988 bus. of flax. Shipments of grain from Canada to the United States in the week ending Dec. 9 were composed of 7,269,699 bus. of wheat via vessel, 553,823 via rail, 1,170,510 bus. of oats via vessel, 274,787 via rail of which 4,497 were from Pacific Coast Terminals; 320,722 bus. of wheat, 228,937 of oats, 89,754 of barley from western elevators via rail; 7,269,699 bus. of wheat, 457,840 of barley, 181,579 of rye, 237,994 bus. of flax and 1,170,510 bus. of oats via vessel and 35,000 bus. of oats via rail from Fort William-Port Arthur; and 233,106 bus. of wheat, 6,353 bus. of oats via rail from eastern elevators.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

[Concluded on page 509]

Reduction in Flax Marketing Due to Desire for Reduced Income

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 18.—Final Government report on this year's domestic flax crop estimates production to be 52,008,000 bus. compared with last year's final of 41,053,000 bus. and the 1932-41 average of 14,226,000 bus. The yield this year was 8.9 bus. per acre compared to the ten-year average of 7.3 bus. The acreage this year was 5,867,000, the largest on record for the United States.

Prices for flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth have remained unchanged at the ceiling of \$3.05 during the present week. Considering the difficulty of securing cars and the fact that farmers have been holding their seed back until Jan. 1, awaiting the end of the present taxable year, the receipts this week at Minneapolis of 198 cars appear reasonably large. According to our estimate, there are 8 or 9 million bushels of flaxseed still to come forward to the Northwestern terminals.

One possible reason for the comparatively slow movement of the domestic flax crop during the past few weeks has been the persistent rumor throughout the country that there will be an advance in ceiling prices on our domestic flaxseed. We have checked this rumor with the Commodity Credit Corporation on this week and are advised that it is unfounded.

In regard to support prices for the next crop year, it is probable that there will be an announcement sometime early in 1944. This season's support price is \$2.85 f.o.b. Minneapolis. If present support prices for soybeans, which are \$1.80 Decatur, are advanced for the new crop year, and there appears to be some possibility that this might occur, then certainly there should also be an increase in the support prices for domestic flaxseed if we are to achieve the planted acreage planned by the Government for the spring of 1944.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
June 26	37,479	.....	15,574	39,357
July 3	38,532	.....	15,500	37,189
July 10	42,676	.....	16,222	36,338
July 17	48,400	.....	16,217	38,337
July 24	50,217	.....	17,361	38,919
July 31	50,890	.....	17,990	38,179
Aug. 7	52,428	.....	17,885	38,642
Aug. 14	53,419	.....	18,991	40,890
Aug. 21	53,420	.....	19,180	40,653
Aug. 28	52,516	.....	19,437	38,354
Sept. 4	49,089	.....	20,277	37,239
Sept. 11	50,064	.....	20,316	38,088
Sept. 18	51,009	.....	18,897	39,020
Sept. 25	50,498	.....	19,186	38,206
Oct. 2	51,474	.....	19,177	38,568
Oct. 9	51,266	.....	20,264	38,638
Oct. 16	49,111	631	19,460	37,447
Oct. 23	48,097	939	19,731	40,177
Oct. 30	45,483	1,281	19,665	41,998
Nov. 6	45,229	1,493	19,233	42,991
Nov. 13	43,963	1,559	18,940	42,568
Nov. 20	41,198	1,405	17,485	42,227
Nov. 27	39,094	1,420	16,941	41,626
Dec. 4	36,781	1,576	17,002	39,194
Dec. 11	36,922	1,339	14,683	38,841
Dec. 18	38,870	1,324	15,331	39,680

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, rye, oats, and barley for May delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Wheat											
	Option	High	Low	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16
Chicago	167½	146½	164	163½	164¾	166½	166¾	166¾	167½	166½	165½	165¾
Minneapolis	159½	129½	155¾	155¾	156¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾
Kansas City	159½	139½	155¾	155¾	156¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	157¾	157¾	157¾	157¾
Duluth, durum	156¾	140½	153½	152¾	154	155½	156¾	155½	156¾	155½	155	155
Milwaukee	157½	146½	164¾	163½	164¾	166¾	166¾	167	167½	166½	165½	166
	Rye											
	Option	High	Low	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16
Chicago	126¾	100¾	119½	119½	120½	122½	121½	123½	124½	123½	123	123¾
Minneapolis	121¾	94	114¾	114¾	115¾	117½	117½	118¾	119½	119	119½	120¾
Milwaukee	126¾	100¾	119½	119½	120½	122½	121½	123½	124½	123½	123	123¾
Winnipeg	124	92½	117½	117½	118½	119½	121½	121½	122½	121½	120½	121¾
	Oats											
	Option	High	Low	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16
Chicago	81	67½	76¾	76¾	77½	79	79½	80½	80½	79½	79½	79½
Minneapolis	62¾	74¾	74	75¾	77	77½	77½	78	77½	77½	77½	77½
Milwaukee	80½	67½	76¾	76¾	77½	79½	79½	80½	80½	79½	79	80½
	Barley											
	Option	High	Low	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16
Minneapolis	116	106½	112	112	113½	115½	114½	115½	114½	115	114½	116
Chicago	123½	113½	119	119	120½	123	122½	122½	123	121½	121½	122½

The Cost of Drying Grain

Elevator Cost

Elevator cost of drying grain is invariably expressed in cents per bushel based on number of wet bushels handled—i. e., elevator cost per bushel (wet basis). When grain is dried this elevator charge or cost per bushel (wet basis) has to be distributed over a fewer number of dried bushels in order to get the correct elevator cost per bushel (dry basis). This table shows the correct elevator cost per bushel (dry basis) for the various drying ranges and the various elevator costs per bushel (wet basis). Elevator cost per bushel (dry basis) must be added to the shrinkage cost per bushel (Shown in "Shrinkage Cost" Table Series) in order to arrive at the complete cost per bushel of drying grain.

Complete drying costs are made up of 2 parts:

1. Cost of shrinkage in weight (which includes both evaporation loss and invisible loss)—as shown in "Shrinkage Cost" table series—and
 2. Elevator cost of drying or handling—as shown in "Elevator Cost" chart below.
- If "Shrinkage Cost" table series is not available you may figure it as follows: cost per bushel (wet basis) \times % increase in cost = shrinkage cost per bushel of drying.

PAGE NO. E-1	3%		3½%		4%		4½%		5%		5½%		6%		6½%		7%		7½%	
	Reduction In Moisture		Reduction In Moisture		Reduction In Moisture		Reduction In Moisture		Reduction In Moisture		Reduction In Moisture		Reduction In Moisture		Reduction In Moisture		Reduction In Moisture		Reduction In Moisture	
	Drying From		Drying From		Drying From		Drying From		Drying From		Drying From		Drying From		Drying From		Drying From		Drying From	
	18½ to 15½		19 to 15½		19½ to 15½		20 to 15½		20½ to 15½		21 to 15½		21½ to 15½		22 to 15½		22½ to 15½		23 to 15½	
This table holds good for Corn— Oats—Wheat— Rye—Soy Beans —Barley—(i.e.) all grains hav- ing a fixed or standard weight per bushel.	18 to 15		18½ to 15		19 to 15		19½ to 15		20 to 15		20½ to 15		21 to 15		21½ to 15		22 to 15		22½ to 15	
	17½ to 14½		18 to 14½		18½ to 14½		19 to 14½		19½ to 14½		20 to 14½		20½ to 14½		21 to 14½		21½ to 14½		22 to 14½	
	17 to 14		17½ to 14		18 to 14		18½ to 14		19 to 14		19½ to 14		20 to 14		20½ to 14		21 to 14		21½ to 14	
	16½ to 13½		17 to 13½		17½ to 13½		18 to 13½		18½ to 13½		19 to 13½		19½ to 13½		20 to 13½		20½ to 13½		21 to 13½	
	16 to 13		16½ to 13		17 to 13		17½ to 13		18 to 13		18½ to 13		19 to 13		19½ to 13		20 to 13		20½ to 13	
	15½ to 12½		16 to 12½		16½ to 12½		17 to 12½		17½ to 12½		18 to 12½		18½ to 12½		19 to 12½		19½ to 12½		20 to 12½	
	15 to 12		15½ to 12		16 to 12		16½ to 12		17 to 12		17½ to 12		18 to 12		18½ to 12		19 to 12		19½ to 12	
	% Moisture		% Moisture		% Moisture		% Moisture		% Moisture		% Moisture		% Moisture		% Moisture		% Moisture		% Moisture	
	Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss	
	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%
Net Bushels from 1000	965.21	960.21	959.41	954.41	953.61	948.61	947.81	942.81	942.01	937.01	936.21	931.21	930.41	925.41	924.61	919.61	918.81	913.81	913.01	908.01
% Decrease in Weight	3.480	3.880	4.060	4.560	4.640	5.140	5.220	5.720	5.800	6.300	6.380	6.880	6.960	7.460	7.539	8.039	8.120	8.620	8.700	9.200
% Increase in Cost	3.605	4.145	4.232	4.772	4.865	5.412	5.504	6.057	6.157	6.723	6.815	7.383	7.481	8.051	8.154	8.742	8.839	9.433	9.529	10.132
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1/4	.26	.26	.28	.28	.26	.26	.28	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27	.28
1/2	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	.55
3/4	.78	.78	.78	.78	.78	.79	.79	.80	.80	.80	.80	.81	.81	.81	.81	.82	.82	.82	.82	.83
1	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.10
1 1/4	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.38
1 1/2	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.58	1.59	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.61	1.62	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.65
1 3/4	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.88	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.92	1.92	1.93
2	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.12	2.12	2.13	2.14	2.15	2.15	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.20
2 1/4	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.36	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.38	2.40	2.40	2.42	2.42	2.43	2.43	2.45	2.45	2.46	2.46	2.48
2 1/2	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.62	2.64	2.64	2.65	2.65	2.67	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.70	2.72	2.72	2.74	2.74	2.75
2 3/4	2.85	2.86	2.87	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.90	2.92	2.92	2.93	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.99	2.99	3.01	3.01	3.03	3.03
3	3.11	3.12	3.13	3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.18	3.18	3.20	3.20	3.22	3.22	3.24	3.24	3.26	3.27	3.28	3.29	3.30
3 1/4	3.37	3.38	3.39	3.41	3.41	3.43	3.43	3.45	3.45	3.47	3.47	3.49	3.49	3.51	3.52	3.53	3.54	3.56	3.56	3.58
3 1/2	3.63	3.65	3.65	3.67	3.67	3.69	3.69	3.71	3.72	3.74	3.74	3.76	3.76	3.78	3.79	3.81	3.81	3.83	3.83	3.85
3 3/4	3.79	3.81	3.81	3.83	3.83	3.85	3.85	3.87	3.88	3.90	3.90	3.92	3.92	3.94	3.95	3.97	3.98	4.00	4.00	4.02
4	4.14	4.17	4.17	4.19	4.19	4.22	4.22	4.24	4.25	4.27	4.27	4.30	4.30	4.32	4.33	4.35	4.35	4.38	4.38	4.41
4 1/4	4.40	4.43	4.43	4.45	4.46	4.48	4.48	4.51	4.51	4.54	4.54	4.56	4.57	4.59	4.60	4.62	4.63	4.65	4.65	4.68
4 1/2	4.66	4.69	4.69	4.72	4.72	4.74	4.75	4.77	4.78	4.80	4.81	4.83	4.84	4.86	4.87	4.89	4.90	4.92	4.93	4.96
4 3/4	4.82	4.85	4.85	4.88	4.88	4.91	4.91	4.94	4.94	4.97	4.97	5.00	5.00	5.03	5.03	5.06	5.06	5.10	5.10	5.13
5	5.18	5.21	5.21	5.24	5.24	5.27	5.28	5.30	5.31	5.34	5.34	5.37	5.37	5.40	5.41	5.44	5.44	5.47	5.48	5.51
5 1/4	5.44	5.47	5.47	5.50	5.51	5.53	5.54	5.57	5.57	5.60	5.61	5.64	5.64	5.67	5.68	5.71	5.71	5.75	5.75	5.78
5 1/2	5.70	5.73	5.73	5.76	5.77	5.80	5.80	5.83	5.84	5.87	5.87	5.91	5.91	5.94	5.95	5.98	5.99	6.02	6.02	6.05
5 3/4	5.86	5.89	5.89	5.92	5.93	5.96	5.97	5.99	6.00	6.04	6.04	6.07	6.08	6.11	6.12	6.15	6.16	6.19	6.20	6.23
6	6.22	6.25	6.25	6.28	6.29	6.33	6.33	6.36	6.37	6.40	6.41	6.44	6.45	6.48	6.49	6.52	6.53	6.57	6.57	6.61
6 1/4	6.48	6.51	6.51	6.55	6.55	6.59	6.59	6.63	6.63	6.67	6.68	6.71	6.72	6.75	6.76	6.80	6.80	6.84	6.85	6.88
6 1/2	6.73	6.77	6.78	6.81	6.82	6.85	6.86	6.89	6.90	6.94	6.94	6.98	6.99	7.02	7.03	7.07	7.07	7.11	7.12	7.16
6 3/4	6.89	6.93	6.94	6.97	6.98	7.02	7.02	7.06	7.07	7.11	7.11	7.15	7.16	7.20	7.20	7.24	7.25	7.29	7.30	7.34
7	7.25	7.28	7.30	7.33	7.34	7.38	7.39	7.42	7.43	7.47	7.48	7.52	7.52	7.56	7.57	7.61	7.62	7.66	7.67	7.71

Note: *Net bushels from 1000; *% decrease in weight; *% increase in cost: These are average figures only—not figured from formula. For extreme accuracy see under appropriate headings in "Shrinkage Cost" series.

TABLE IN CENTS PER BUSHEL

*Maximum error. Controls horizontal columns across page; *Maximum error. Controls vertical columns up and down page: For any particular figure in body of table the smaller maximum errors is controlling. Unless extreme accuracy is desired, maximum error figures may be ignored. However, a careful understanding of the maximum errors will allow every complete solution to be correct within 1/100 of a cent.

UNIVERSAL APPLICATION OF DRY-
ING TABLES

Numerous inquiries directed to us indicate an impression that all drying cost tables must be made up of arbitrary figures obtained from drying tests run in various driers. NOTHING COULD BE FARTHER FROM THE TRUTH!

When you dry a bushel of grain (any grain) from, say, 20% moisture down to 15% moisture you have taken out a fixed and definite amount of water. That water weighs the same in your elevator as it does in ours. It is the same thruout the world. Therefore, evaporation tables such as the above can be made up which hold good for all elevators and all driers.

The same applies to invisible losses. If an elevator has an invisible loss (over and above the pure evaporation loss) of one-half of 1% in drying, that weight loss is the same regardless of what elevator or drier it is lost in. Mind you, we don't say that a particular drier operator has an invisible loss of one-half of 1%. He may have a great variety of invisible losses over

Shrinkage Cost

Showing Cost of Shrinkage in Weight for Grain of Various Values When Drying From () % Moisture to 14½% Moisture. Includes Cost of Evaporation Loss and Invisible Loss Only—Does Not Include Elevator Cost of Drying or Handling. For Correct Method of Adding Elevator Cost to the Shrinkage Cost Shown in This Table—See "Elevator Cost" Chart.

This table holds good for Corn—Oats—Wheat—Rye—Soy Beans—Barley—(I.e.) all grains having a fixed or standard weight per bushel.	Drying From 18 % Moisture		Drying From 18½ % Moisture		Drying From 19 % Moisture		Drying From 19½ % Moisture		Drying From 20 % Moisture		Drying From 20½ % Moisture		Drying From 21 % Moisture		Drying From 21½ % Moisture		Drying From 22 % Moisture		Drying From 22½ % Moisture	
	To 15 % Moisture		To 15 % Moisture		To 15 % Moisture		To 15 % Moisture		To 15 % Moisture		To 15 % Moisture		To 15 % Moisture		To 15 % Moisture		To 15 % Moisture		To 15 % Moisture	
	Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss		Invisible Loss	
	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%	0	5%
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Net Bushels from 1000	964.71	959.71	958.82	953.82	952.94	947.94	947.06	942.06	941.18	936.18	935.29	930.29	929.41	924.41	923.53	918.53	917.65	912.65	911.76	906.76
% Decrease in Weight	3.529	4.029	4.118	4.618	4.706	5.206	5.294	5.794	5.882	6.382	6.471	6.971	7.059	7.559	7.647	8.147	8.235	8.735	8.824	9.324
% Increase in Cost	3.658	4.198	4.295	4.842	4.938	5.492	5.590	6.150	6.250	6.817	6.919	7.493	7.595	8.177	8.280	8.874	8.971	9.571	9.678	10.283
80	2.93	3.36	3.44	3.87	3.95	4.39	4.47	4.92	5.00	5.45	5.54	5.99	6.08	6.54	6.62	7.10	7.18	7.66	7.74	8.23
81	2.96	3.40	3.48	3.92	4.00	4.45	4.53	4.98	5.06	5.52	5.60	6.07	6.15	6.62	6.71	7.18	7.27	7.75	7.84	8.33
82	3.00	3.44	3.52	3.97	4.05	4.50	4.58	5.04	5.13	5.59	5.67	6.14	6.23	6.71	6.79	7.27	7.36	7.85	7.94	8.43
83	3.04	3.48	3.56	4.02	4.10	4.56	4.64	5.10	5.19	5.66	5.74	6.22	6.30	6.79	6.87	7.36	7.45	7.94	8.03	8.53
84	3.07	3.53	3.61	4.07	4.15	4.61	4.70	5.17	5.25	5.73	5.81	6.29	6.38	6.87	6.96	7.45	7.54	8.04	8.13	8.64
85	3.11	3.57	3.65	4.12	4.20	4.67	4.75	5.23	5.31	5.79	5.88	6.37	6.46	6.95	7.04	7.54	7.63	8.14	8.23	8.74
86	3.15	3.61	3.69	4.16	4.25	4.72	4.81	5.29	5.38	5.86	5.95	6.44	6.53	7.03	7.12	7.63	7.72	8.23	8.32	8.84
87	3.18	3.65	3.74	4.21	4.30	4.78	4.86	5.35	5.44	5.93	6.02	6.52	6.61	7.11	7.20	7.72	7.81	8.33	8.42	8.95
88	3.22	3.69	3.78	4.26	4.35	4.83	4.92	5.41	5.50	6.00	6.09	6.59	6.68	7.20	7.29	7.81	7.90	8.42	8.52	9.05
89	3.26	3.74	3.82	4.31	4.39	4.89	4.98	5.47	5.56	6.07	6.16	6.67	6.76	7.28	7.37	7.89	7.99	8.52	8.61	9.15
90	3.29	3.78	3.87	4.36	4.44	4.94	5.03	5.54	5.63	6.14	6.23	6.74	6.84	7.36	7.45	7.98	8.08	8.61	8.71	9.25
91	3.33	3.82	3.91	4.41	4.49	5.00	5.09	5.60	5.69	6.20	6.30	6.82	6.91	7.44	7.53	8.07	8.17	8.71	8.81	9.36
92	3.37	3.86	3.95	4.45	4.54	5.05	5.14	5.66	5.75	6.27	6.37	6.89	6.99	7.52	7.62	8.16	8.26	8.81	8.90	9.46
93	3.40	3.90	3.99	4.50	4.59	5.11	5.20	5.72	5.81	6.34	6.43	6.97	7.06	7.60	7.70	8.25	8.35	8.90	9.00	9.56
94	3.44	3.95	4.04	4.55	4.64	5.16	5.25	5.78	5.88	6.41	6.50	7.04	7.14	7.69	7.78	8.34	8.44	9.00	9.10	9.67
95	3.48	3.99	4.08	4.60	4.69	5.22	5.31	5.84	5.94	6.48	6.57	7.12	7.22	7.77	7.87	8.43	8.53	9.09	9.19	9.77
96	3.51	4.03	4.12	4.65	4.74	5.27	5.37	5.90	6.00	6.54	6.64	7.19	7.29	7.85	7.95	8.52	8.62	9.19	9.29	9.87
97	3.55	4.07	4.17	4.70	4.79	5.33	5.42	5.97	6.06	6.61	6.71	7.27	7.37	7.93	8.03	8.60	8.70	9.26	9.36	9.97
98	3.58	4.11	4.21	4.75	4.84	5.38	5.48	6.03	6.13	6.68	6.78	7.34	7.44	8.01	8.11	8.69	8.79	9.38	9.48	10.08
99	3.62	4.16	4.25	4.79	4.89	5.44	5.53	6.09	6.19	6.75	6.85	7.42	7.52	8.10	8.20	8.78	8.88	9.48	9.58	10.18
100	3.66	4.20	4.30	4.84	4.94	5.49	5.59	6.15	6.29	6.82	6.92	7.49	7.60	8.18	8.28	8.87	8.97	9.57	9.68	10.29
101	3.69	4.24	4.34	4.89	4.99	5.55	5.65	6.21	6.31	6.89	6.99	7.57	7.67	8.26	8.36	8.96	9.06	9.67	9.77	10.39
102	3.73	4.28	4.38	4.94	5.04	5.60	5.70	6.27	6.38	6.95	7.06	7.64	7.75	8.34	8.45	9.05	9.15	9.76	9.87	10.48
103	3.77	4.32	4.42	4.99	5.09	5.66	5.76	6.33	6.44	7.02	7.13	7.72	7.82	8.42	8.53	9.14	9.24	9.86	9.97	10.58
104	3.80	4.37	4.47	5.04	5.14	5.71	5.81	6.40	6.50	7.09	7.20	7.79	7.90	8.50	8.61	9.22	9.33	9.95	10.07	10.68
105	3.84	4.41	4.51	5.08	5.18	5.77	5.87	6.46	6.56	7.16	7.26	7.87	7.97	8.58	8.69	9.31	9.42	10.05	10.16	10.80
106	3.88	4.45	4.55	5.13	5.23	5.82	5.93	6.52	6.63	7.23	7.33	7.94	8.05	8.67	8.78	9.40	9.51	10.15	10.26	10.90
107	3.91	4.49	4.60	5.18	5.28	5.88	5.98	6.58	6.69	7.29	7.40	8.02	8.13	8.75	8.86	9.49	9.60	10.24	10.35	11.00
108	3.95	4.53	4.64	5.23	5.33	5.93	6.04	6.64	6.75	7.36	7.47	8.09	8.20	8.83	8.94	9.58	9.69	10.34	10.45	11.11
109	3.99	4.58	4.69	5.28	5.38	5.99	6.09	6.70	6.81	7.43	7.54	8.17	8.28	8.91	9.02	9.67	9.78	10.43	10.55	11.21

COMPLETE DRYING COSTS are made up of two parts: (1) cost of shrinkage in weight (which includes both evaporation loss and invisible loss)—shown in "Shrinkage Cost" table series above and (2) elevator cost of drying or handling—shown in "Elevator Cost" Chart.

TABLE IN CENTS PER BUSHEL

Net Bushels from 1000 Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Percentage of Dry Matter After Drying}}{\text{Percentage of Dry Matter Before Drying}} \times \frac{1000}{\text{Net Bushels from 1000}} = \frac{\text{Net Bushels from 1000}}{\text{Net Bushels from 1000}}$$

If "Elevator Cost" Chart is not available formula for figuring elevator cost (dry basis) is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Elevator Cost per Bushel (Wet Basis)} \times 1000}{\text{Net Bushels Remaining from 1000 After Drying}} = \frac{\text{Elevator Cost per Bushel (Dry Basis)}}{\text{Net Bushels from 1000}}$$

various batches, grains, drying ranges, and crops. But, an invisible loss cost table can be presented in such a way that the cost of any invisible loss is apparent at a glance. When grain is selling at, say, 95c per bushel, the cost of, say, a .3% invisible loss is the same in all elevators and in all driers.

Since evaporation loss and invisible loss both concern weight, they may be combined in one table such as on the left-hand page above.

The ELEVATOR COST Chart on the right-hand page above is equally universal in its application. Elevator expense incurred in drying and handling varies with the amount of moisture reduction, kind of grain dried, method of drying, and peculiar conditions within each particular drier and elevator. It is probably as varied as the number of driers and elevators in the nation. Consequently, our tables do not attempt to tell any drier operator what his particular elevator expense is.

BUT, any elevator superintendent or drier operator can estimate or compute closely his elevator cost per bushel of drying any particular batch, based on the number of bushels going into his drier, or elevator cost per bushel (wet basis). After drying, this elevator cost per bushel (wet basis) has to be distributed over a few number of dry bushels in order to arrive at the elevator cost per bushel (dry basis). A table such as on the right-hand page above can be made up which shows the elevator cost per bushel (dry basis) for every elevator cost per bushel (wet basis) for every drying range, including both evaporation loss and invisible loss.

The operator simply picks out the wet cost (elevator cost) suitable to his particular operation and the table gives him the dry cost figure for it, a figure which is always higher than the wet cost basis on account of the decreased number of bushels remaining after drying.

Therefore, drying cost tables such as the above apply universally, holding good with mathematical precision for all grains and all elevators.

TYPICAL COST PROBLEM

Suppose we buy 1,000 bushels of 22% moisture grain (any grain) at 95c per bushel. We dry it to 15% moisture at an elevator cost of 234c per bushel based on the number of wet bushels going into the drier. There is an invisible loss in drying and handling of one-half of 1% (.5%) in addition to the pure evaporation loss. What is the complete cost of drying this grain in cents per bushel, dry basis, and what is the new total cost per bushel after drying?
1,000 bushels of grain at 95c per bushel . . . \$950.00
Elevator cost of drying 1,000 bus. at 234c per bus. 27.50

Total investment \$977.50

BASIC DRYING FORMULA:

Percentage of Dry Matter After Drying AS
Percentage of Dry Matter Before Drying AS
Original Weight
Final Weight
85 1,000

OR — AS —
78 Final Weight

Therefore, Final Weight is 912.65 Bus.

One-half of 1% invisible loss on 1,000 bus is 5 bus. 912.65 less 5 is 912.65 (bushels remaining from original 1,000 after deducting both evaporation loss and invisible loss)

We invested \$977.50 in 1,000 bus. of grain and we now have only 912.65 bus. remaining out of which to get back our original investment. Therefore, in order to break even, our selling price after drying must be—

\$977.50 OR 107.10c per bushel
912.65 Bus.

and we find that the complete cost of drying this grain is 107.10c less 95c, or 12.10c per bushel.

FROM THE TABLES

A long problem such as the above becomes very quick and simple with the proper use of

cost tables: From the SHRINKAGE COST table on left-hand page above we find the cost of lost weight, including both evaporation loss and invisible loss:

Per Bu.
Column 28—opposite "95" 9.09c
From the ELEVATOR COST table on right-hand page above we find the dry cost basis for a 234c elevator cost wet basis:
Column 28—opposite "234" 3.01c
Complete cost of drying 12.10c
ORIGINAL COST OF WET GRAIN 95.00c
COMPLETE COST OF DRYING 12.10c
NEW COST (after drying) 107.10c

CEILING PRICES

With the present Government ceiling prices on corn, it behooves every drier operator to compute carefully his complete costs of drying. We will be delighted to help every grain man who sees fit to write us, for our particular aim is to eliminate the destructive type of competition that comes from many grain men who dry grain and then unknowingly sell it UNDER their cost, in competition with other grain men around them who are fully aware of the complete costs of drying.—T. H. Minary, Callahan & Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.



Miss Eva S. True, Ass't Sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Ass'n, deceased.

The Wheat Situation

The wheat carry-over in the United States on July 1, 1943, was 618,000,000 bus. and for July 1, 1944, is estimated at 300,000,000 bus.

A carry-over of 300,000,000 bus. next July would provide for operating stocks and reserves against possible small yields and for some post-war relief. The disappearance of our 1943-44 domestic supply is now estimated as follows, in million bushels: Food 535, feed 380, seed 80, industrial alcohol 110, and exports 50. Shipments into the United States for feed purposes, July 1 to Dec. 8, total about 45 million bushels.

Stocks of wheat in the United States on October 1 totaled 1,109 million bushels, the third largest on record for that date. On the basis of supplies at the beginning of the marketing year and imports and stocks on October 1, a disappearance of 364 million bushels is indicated for the quarter. This includes an estimated 195 million bushels fed, which was very large and reflects the tightness of the corn situation.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Miss True Passes On

The many members of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will deeply grieve at the loss of the Association's long time Assistant Secretary, who has served the organization most efficiently and loyally for twenty-two years.

Her long service to the organization had given her a personal acquaintance with the association's membership and the knowledge of the aims and objects of the organization. Her enthusiasm for the work and her marked efficiency won the high esteem of every member.

Her second and last heart attack came on Nov. 28th, and for the week following she seemed to be holding her own, but her strength gave out and she passed away on Tuesday evening, Dec. 7th.

She was an earnest worker in many different civic and charitable organizations.

Her kindly service to the association and her valuable assistance to Secretary Sale will make it most difficult to fill her place.

Ask any STEINLITE User NOW!

You've probably been thinking about a Steinlite Moisture Tester. Now—during the peak season of use—is the time to find out what a Steinlite will do for you. Just ask any of the 4,000 users. There are undoubtedly several near you. Just ask us to name them. Incidentally, there are more Steinlites in use than all other electric moisture testers combined.

Steinlite is FAST . . . with it, a moisture test is made in one minute by an experienced operator; in 2 or 3 minutes by almost any operator.

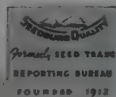
Steinlite is ACCURATE . . . checks against official government oven method. Made by a pioneer organization of radio engineers.

Steinlite is EASY TO USE . . . almost as easy as tuning in a radio. Operated on the electrical impedance principle. Sold on 10-day Free Trial. Prompt shipments on orders placed now.

"HEADQUARTERS" for scales, triers, sieves . . . all grain and seed testing equipment.



SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY



620 BROOKS BUILDING

CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Bentonville, Ark.—Peter Fox Sons' Co. will build a rendering plant here to provide proteins for their poultry feeds. Government priorities have been secured for the expansion.—P. J. P.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Whyte Feed Mills was damaged by fire Dec. 9. A belt to an elevator leg was adjusted the preceding day, C. L. Whyte, owner, said, and he believes it was made too tight and friction caused the fire. Flames beneath the floor of the mill climbed the leg and threatened for a time to do considerable damage.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Knight's Landing, Cal.—The Sutter Basin Growers Co-op. Ass'n's 400,000-bu. concrete elevator and rice drier is nearing completion. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—Gordon C. Leitch was elected to the board of directors of Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., at the annual meeting held here Dec. 6. Mr. Leitch is well known in the grain trade of Canada, being president of Toronto Elvtrs., Ltd., and a member of the directorate of several other corporations.

COLORADO

Antonio, Colo.—The Antonio Mill & Elvtr. Co. mill plant was destroyed by fire on Dec. 12.

DENVER LETTER

T. D. Phelps, active here in grain circles a number of years ago, has recovered from a very serious illness of several months.

No word has been received to date concerning Major Lake, son of F. W. Lake, reported missing in action over a month ago.

W. D. Kistler is the new Grain & Feed Division manager for the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, succeeding Boyd Bailey, who is associated with the Fort Collins Flour Mills. Other changes in the former company's personnel are H. R. Bair, who succeeds Hugo Cortes as traffic manager. Mr. Cortes is now with Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.

ILLINOIS

Deterich, Ill.—The new J. M. Schultz bean elevator is in full operation.—H. H. H.

Peoria, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois will hold its annual convention here Feb. 1 and 2.

Big Rock, Ill.—We just purchased a Kewanee Coal Conveyor.—Albert Loch, mgr., Big Rock Farmers Co-op. Co.

Virginia, Ill.—Joe Reiser, of the Reiser Feed & Seed Store, Jacksonville, Ill., has opened a feed and seed store here.—P. J. P.

Murphysboro, Ill.—Walter C. Alexander, 78, formerly with the Southern Illinois Milling & Elvtr. Co., died Nov. 28 following a long illness.—P. J. P.

Quincy, Ill.—P. E. Cory, formerly feed dealer and representative of the Moorman Company at Griggsville, has been promoted to the position of assistant Director of Sales Training for the company and is now located here.—P. J. P.

Vandalia, Ill.—A new feed mill is being built to the Elam Elevator.—H. H. H.

Sycamore, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. was host to farmers of the community at a chicken dinner served in the Methodist Annex. Two evenings were set aside for entertaining the guests and on both occasions interesting programs were presented.

Springfield, Ill.—The 500-lb. safe of the Evans Feed & Hatchery Co. was found in a field a mile east of here Dec. 10 where it had been left by robbers who stole it from the establishment a few days earlier. It had been pried open and its contents, \$800 in cash and checks, had been removed.—P. J. P.

Paris, Ill.—A. L. "Andy" Schaeffer, 85, known 40 years ago thruout the country as the "Popcorn King" was removed to hospital following several falls at his home. Schaeffer was a local merchant over 50 years retiring about 2 years ago. At one time he raised more popcorn than any other grower in the country and had much to do with fixing the market price of this grain.—P. J. P.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Lieut. Fontain Maury Matthews, 26, of Kirkwood, Mo., a bombardier, who formerly was a grain buyer here for the National Oats Co., has been reported missing in action over France since Nov. 27. Lieut. Matthews, who enlisted in October, 1940 and was commissioned in October, 1942, has been awarded the Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters. A brother, Second Lieut. Parker J. Matthews, died in a plane crash last December. Another brother is an aviation cadet.—P. J. P.

Bloomington, Ill.—The F. W. & W. Cob Products Co. has been incorporated by O. Lloyd Welsh, E. D. Funk, Jr., of Funk Bros. Seed Co., and Chas. Snow. The company already is processing cobs on an experimental basis. The processed cobs are to be used in making a product for polishing metals and also are in demand for use in making armament. In a powdered form the ground cobs are suitable for cleaning carbon from motor parts. Ground cobs also are used in making of furfural, an oily chemical used in lacquers and dyes and also important in war uses.

Delavan, Ill.—The feed house of the Federal North Iowa Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire the night of Dec. 13, the loss estimated at \$25,000 by W. C. Bishop, manager of the elevator. The amount was fully covered by insurance. Much of the loss was in raw ingredients, now hard to get, which the company was storing up to be ready for spring demands. Thru efficient efforts the flames were prevented from spreading to coal and other material stored near the feed house. The fire is believed to have started from a stove in the feed house which is thought to have puffed, setting fire to the feed.—P. J. P.

CHICAGO NOTES

Oscar Hollander, for 23 years a member of the Board of Trade, has engaged in the cash grain commission business on his own account with offices at 1030 Board of Trade. Associated with him as solicitor will be Ray Feuerhaker, hitherto with McKenna & Strasser.

Proposals to develop a plan by which the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange could be unified were reviewed Dec. 20 when Philip R. O'Brien, president of the former, urged that a paid president be employed by the grain exchange, who could, among other duties, provide "leadership in the study of an equitable plan" for a "permanent alliance."

The Ryde & Co. feed mill and warehouse was damaged by fire on the night of Nov. 27.

The assessment of members of the Board of Trade for 1944 has been set by the directors at \$300, payable, if desired, in quarterly installments of \$75.

Allied Mills, Inc., is planning an expansion program for the livestock feed and soybean divisions and John B. DeHaven, president of the company, stated it is also possible, when conditions permit, the company will enter other fields. The announcement followed sale of the Century Distilling Co. to the National Distillers Corp. by Allied Mills, Inc., for a total cash consideration of \$27,000,000. Actual sale of the Century Distilling Co. is planned before Dec. 31. The total amount received will be reduced to \$22,400,000 by taxes.

Departing from precedent, the nominating com'te for the fourth successive time selected P. R. O'Brien to head the regular slate of candidates for offices on the Chicago Board of Trade, to be voted on at the annual election Jan. 10, 1944. For first and second vice presidents respectively, the incumbent officers, Harry C. Schaack and Richard F. Uhlmann were again nominated. For the directorate, three year terms, the following were selected: Earle M. Combs, Jr. (renominate), Thomas J. Friel, Thomas E. Hosty, S. J. Meyers and Frank A. Miller. To fill a one-year term on the directorate, the name of Lacy J. Lee was submitted. Alex Moore and Joseph J. Rice were selected to fill vacancies on the nominating com'te. For the Appeals Com'te, the following were named: E. C. Brunke, Clarence Elmer, Arthur E. Ladish, James P. Ryan and Charles P. Squire. On the Arbitration Com'te: Robert W. Darcy, A. L. Laybourn, Edward Niefert, Clarence Rowland, Jr., and E. J. Ryan. Barring the possibility of the filing of other names by petition within the specified time limit, the selections made by the nominating com'te are tantamount to election.

INDIANA

Geneva, Ind.—L. L. Neal, employed at the Geneva Equity Exchange, died of a heart attack Dec. 4.

Connersville, Ind.—The Fayette Grain Co. building and stock was heavily damaged by fire Dec. 14.

McCordsville, Ind.—Paul McComas of Fishers has sold the McCordsville Elevator to the Hancock County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n.

Noblesville, Ind.—Elmer E. Cornthwaite, 79, banker, grain elevator operator and farmer, died at his home here Dec. 5 after an illness of three months.—P. J. P.

Purcell (Vincennes R. F. D. 5), Ind.—Albert M. Oexmann, operating the Purcell elevator, suffered severe injury in an accident at the elevator.—H. H. H.

Oaktown, Ind.—Ray Phegley of Carlisle is in charge of the Clodfelder elevator recently purchased by George D. Gettinger and Vaughn Jones, owners of the Carlisle Mill & Elevator.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Stambaugh Farm Equipment Co., Valparaiso; Lynn Elvtr. & Supply Co., Lynn; Hinshaw Grain Co., Summitville; Indiana State Feed Hatcheries with stores at Spencer, Greencastle and Mooresville; LaCrosse Grain Co., LaCrosse.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n anticipates one of the largest attendances at its convention here Jan. 24 and 25 it has experienced. Members have been urged to invite non-member dealers to be present, and the membership itself is expected to be out in large numbers because of the great importance of subjects to be discussed at the session.

Mellott, Ind.—The soybean processing plant erected by the Mellott Grain Co. has been completed and is ready for operation. The plant has a capacity of 400,000 bus. and storage for 15,000 gals. of oil. Twenty-four government bins with a capacity of 2,880 bus. have been built here. The new plant has excellent shipping facilities over the Nickel Plate Railroad. Freeman Knowles and his two sons, Milford and Reed, are owners of the plant.

Decatur, Ind.—Following completion of the 1943 sugar refining operations at the Central Sugar Co. plant in November, after the shortest run in its history, D. W. McMillen, president, announced the plant will not process sugar beet next year and probably will be converted to processing soybeans. Part of the sugar warehouse space has been leased to the Central Soya Co., also a McMillen industry. The sugar firm will continue to operate its 34 farms of some 6,000 acres in this area.

IOWA

Ocheydan, Ia.—R. W. Graves is the new manager of the Co-operative Elevator.

Eddyville, Ia.—Martin Van Zetten has opened a feed store in the Knox building.

West Union, Ia.—Alfred Werhan, Cresco, recently purchased the J. M. Healey feed mill.

Shelby, Ia.—Dow, Hale & Lerigo, Inc., recently installed a new hammer mill at their elevator.

Indianola, Ia.—E. H. Felton was recently honored by being elected president of the Iowa Fair Managers Association.—"Art" Torkelson.

Farragut, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. is enlarging the feed storage room. When completed it will have twice the present capacity.

Brooklyn, Ia.—Andrew Milligan, 90, a former resident of the community as farmer and grain dealer, died recently at his home in Lincoln.—P. J. P.

Charles City, Ia.—J. E. Clancy is closing out his feed and flour business, which he has operated the past 30 years, and will devote his time to other interests.

Davenport, Ia.—Prowlers entered the Davenport Elvtr. Co. elevator recently by breaking a rear window, and took tools and hardware merchandise worth \$30.

Klemme, Ia.—C. K. Finders, who has been employed as traveling manager by the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., is now manager of the company's local elevator.

Deep River, Ia.—Jack Keller is now manager of the J. H. Wake Feed Store.

Des Moines, Ia.—John D. Welch, assistant grain inspector for the Des Moines Board of Trade, and Miss Dorothy Newell of Mason City, Ia., will be married Jan. 2.

Centerville, Ia.—Pillsbury Feed Mills has discontinued retail sales at the local plant and local distribution will be handled hereafter exclusively by the Guy Harris Produce.

Onawa, Ia.—The Onawa Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$25,000 and will engage in general milling. Officials are Earl E. Fulenwider, pres.; Glenn Berry, sec'y-treasurer.

West Liberty, Ia.—Floyd DeForest has purchased the former Nickle Inn building and is remodeling it in preparation to moving his office there. He operates a Transfer and Grain Business.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—Roy Drake, 55, who had been associated with his nephew, Bennett Bruhns, in the feed business, was found dead in bed, recently. Death was due to natural causes.—A. G. T.

Hopkinton, Ia.—Russell E. Lux announced that E. W. Johnson of Sioux City has purchased the Lux Milling Co. and will take possession of the business sometime in the next few weeks.

Alburnett, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let a contract to Gethmann Const. Co. for construction of a grain elevator and feed process plant, of hollow tile and reinforced concrete construction.

Waterloo, Ia.—The Soybean Processing Co. is building a concrete retaining wall and tunnel costing \$4,900.00, and also raising a 60 foot section of a monitor roof on one of the buildings at a cost of \$1,000.00.—A. G. T.

Muscatine, Ia.—The defense plant corporation has authorized an increase in its contract with Grain Processing Corp., to provide additional facilities at a plant in Muscatine County at a cost of approximately \$2,325,000.

Davenport, Ia.—We are installing a new 7.5 ton Forrester Hammer Mill in our feed plant and increasing the size of the grinding and mixing room to accommodate.—H. A. Evans, Continental Grain Co.

Bagley, Ia.—Otis Witcher, who has managed the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator at Klemme, Ia., for several months, has been returned to his former position of manager of the company's local elevator.

Mason City, Ia.—Chas. Hickey, operator in Lamson Bros. & Co.'s local office, had the misfortune of cracking his pelvic bone in a fall on Nov. 8. He is confined to his home showing slow but gradual improvement.

Des Moines, Ia.—Arthur W. Porter, 76, owner of the Bio-Logical Chemistry Co., manufacturers of livestock and poultry feeds, died Dec. 12 after a three months' illness. Mr. Porter underwent a major operation Sept. 1.

Hampton, Ia.—Morris McNie, who has managed the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for years, recently resigned due to ill health. Louis Rowe who has been ass't mgr. during his absence will continue now as manager.—"Art" Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

What Cheer, Ia.—The Wiley Milling Co. has purchased the Wilcox Elvtr. Co. elevator, taking possession Dec. 1. The elevator has been closed for remodeling into a modern elevator and mixed feed plant and will be reopened as soon as work has been completed.

Fayette, Ia.—Plans for a county-wide livestock and feed conservation program will be made at a meeting of a newly appointed advisory com'te to be held at the M.W.A. hall Dec. 9, 2 p.m., County Extension Director M. C. Wangness announced.

Dakota City, Ia.—Ray Miner is owner of the alfalfa mill on the land he recently purchased. A feed mixer is being installed which will enable him to mix and wholesale a feed of his own besides the alfalfa meal. Later a hay grinder will be installed.

Rembrandt, Ia.—The addition to the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator which houses modern equipment of the new processing plant, has been completed and open house will be celebrated at the elevator Dec. 10. The elevator is owned by Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis.

Sioux City, Ia.—A meeting at which corn ceiling prices were discussed was held Dec. 20 under auspices of the Sioux City Grain Exchange. W. C. Covington of Des Moines, regional seed, feed and grain specialist of O.P.A., was present. Elevator and feed men were invited to attend.

Des Moines, Ia.—The 1,218 flour, feed and grain concerns operating in Iowa during the period Apr. 1 to June 30, 1943, paid a combined 2 per cent retail sales tax of \$59,875.79 on a total business of \$2,993,789.50, according to reports of the retail sales tax department of the Iowa state tax commission.

Des Moines, Ia.—Ray Johnson, superintendent of the Warehouse Division of the Commerce Commission, advises that each warehouseman must file with the Commission form 206 B, Certificate of Insurance, on each policy carried on grain in storage.—Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Dysart, Ia.—Hans Wieck held a formal opening of his new feed building on Dec. 11. Mr. Wieck has just completed remodeling of the former Heckroth garage building which includes a warehouse for his feed storage. He has installed front and rear sliding doors in the warehouse and built a 16 x 60 ft. loading platform.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Flour, Seed & Feed Club held its monthly dinner meeting at East Des Moines Club rooms Dec. 7 with Don Jorgenson of Inland Mills, Inc., presiding. Chris Miller, sales manager of Sargent Feeds, gave a report on his recent trip to Washington, D. C., for the government hearing meeting on proteins.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Kerber Milling Co. held a Feed Meeting Dec. 16 for farmers and feeders and their wives when speakers of national prominence addressed the men on subjects of interest to the trade. A free lunch preceded the meeting. Women attending were entertained at a theatre party. Two \$25 war bonds headed the list of prizes awarded.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n is joining with other associations in Iowa in a Iowa livestock and conservation program that encompasses holding meetings in every county of the state during the period of Dec. 6 to 18 at which definite programs of feed conservation will be organized. Every branch of the feed and livestock industries in each county will be invited to co-operate in this program to reduce losses from diseases and parasites of livestock and poultry. The goal is the attaining of maximum production of meat, milk and eggs thru the wise use of feed and by reducing losses from parasites and disease.

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Mason City, Ia.—The Pillsbury Flour Milling Co. is building a \$25,000 warehouse on the north side of 4th st. just north of the M. & St. L. tracks, on property owned by the railroad. It will be 50 ft. 4 inches wide and 198 ft. long. A new spur track will be built by the railroad on the east side of the warehouse. The structure will include a small office, garage and enclosed loading platform.

Greeley, Ia.—Fountain Spring Mill, one of the most primitive old water mills in the Upper Mississippi area, burned to the ground recently. Built by Jeb Odell in northeastern Iowa in 1855, it was run for many years as a flour mill, and until recent years' grist was ground with the same millstones used in the 50's and 60's. Power was supplied by one of the largest springs in northeastern Iowa.

Faulkner, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. of Faulkner has been dissolved as an organization. The Farmers Elevtr. Co. was organized in 1917, reorganized in 1928; during the last six years and at the present time the grain and elevator business has been conducted by Belz & Son, who are engaged similarly at Conrad and Holland, Ia. Christ Sailer, of Ackley, the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s first president, still serves in that capacity.

Whitten, Ia.—G. D. Mabie, 68, for many years engaged in the grain business here, died Nov. 28. He was engaged in the grain business with his father in 1905, and after several years purchased an elevator at Gilbert. He returned here, purchasing what is now known as the Mabie Grain Elevtr. Co., and was actively engaged in the business until a few years ago. He suffered a stroke eight years ago and had been in failing health since.

Dubuque, Ia.—The soybean processing plant being installed at the Frith Co. will be known as the Dubuque Soy Products Co., Lloyd A. Meyer, sales manager for the Frith Co., recently announced. The plant will be in operation by January. Remodeling is going forward and new storage bins are being installed. Equipment will include a super-duo expeller with a capacity of 1,000 bus. of soybeans per day. It is estimated the plant will produce about 9,000 tons of soybean meal and 3,125,000 lbs. of oil annually.—A. G. T.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—The Boone Valley Co-operative Soy Bean Mill is expected to be in operation soon after January 1st. Edw. Olson, manager of the mill, was in Minneapolis recently and purchased some additional machinery which is available for immediate delivery. The shipment includes a hammer mill, percentage feeder, and an electric hoist. Purchase of beans from the member co-operatives has been going on for some time. Over 350,000 bus. have been received to date, and are being stored in the elevators from whom purchased. The buying is from the 32 co-operative elevators which are members of the Boone Valley Bean Mill.—A. G. T.

Holland, Ia.—Raymond A. Belz, proprietor of the Holland Grain Co., was named in an O.P.A. suit filed in federal district clerk's office in Cedar Rapids Dec. 15, seeking treble damages totaling \$1,229.22. According to the complaint Belz netted \$409.74 in excess profits from April 17 to Sept. 24, 1943, in sales of No. 2 yellow corn at prices higher than O.P.A. maximums. In a stipulation filed with the complaint, Belz admitted the charges but said his violation had not been willful. He waived service of summons, submitted the case to the jurisdiction of the courts and offered to pay \$641.61 compromise damages. The offer was accepted, subject to the will of the court.

KANSAS

Sterling, Kan.—L. E. Rose, Sr., has leased the Central Kansas Mill & Elevtr. Co. plant and is operating it as the L. E. Rose Grain Co. James Boes, recently resigned as manager of the Central Kansas Mill & Elevtr. Co.

Barnes, Kan.—Otis Schultz, formerly manager of the lumber yard at Eagle, Neb., is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Downs, Kan.—Some sheak-thief entered the office of the Otte & McMillan elevator recently during the temporary absence of the office personnel, and opening the unlocked safe, stole about \$70 in currency and checks totaling over \$100.

Rock Creek, Kan.—Louis M. Puderbaugh, 69, operator of the Rock Creek Elevator and feed store here, died Dec. 4 in a Topeka hospital after an extended illness. Mr. Puderbaugh owned and operated elevators here and at Ozawie for many years.—P. J. P.

Elbing, Kan.—John G. Ewert, 71, operating the Commander-Larabee Milling Co.'s local elevator, while cranking an engine at the elevator and putting on a drive belt, was caught in the belt and hurled against the wall, receiving injuries that caused his death.

Waldo, Kan.—The Farmers Union is building an elevator here where the old structure has been taken down. The elevator will be 49 x 40 ft. with a storage capacity of 37,500 bus. of grain. The old elevator had a 10,000-bu. capacity. Vernon Bradshaw is manager. All new equipment will be installed, driven by electric motors. There will be a grinding room, automatic scale, man lift and other modern conveniences.

Gypsum, Kan.—R. M. Annis, veteran head miller at the Teichgraber Milling Co., was seriously burned about the face and hands recently when the gas furnace at the mill exploded as he was attempting to light it. Failing in the first three or four trials, he left the furnace to prepare another torch, and believes he must have unintentionally left the gas turned on while doing this. When he placed the torch in the furnace the explosion occurred. He suffered second and fourth degree burns on his face.

Russell, Kan.—Mason B. McVeigh, for the past 14 years associated with the Kelly-Erickson Co., Omaha flour broker, has purchased the Russell Milling Co., organized in 1905 and expanded thru the years to a daily milling capacity of 1,600 sacks. The plant unit has a total of more than 250,000 bus. wheat storage. G. W. Holland, one of the original organizers of the company, has been president of the Russell Milling Co.; Frank Eberly, for many years superintendent of the plant, has been general manager for the past year.

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Great Bend, Kan.—A small fire originating from a roll scraper did very slight damage to the Walnut Creek Milling Co. plant about 8:15 a.m. on Nov. 20.

Little River, Kan.—The wood elevator of the Burke Grain Co. was destroyed by fire the morning of Dec. 18, the fire starting in a small office room. The fire had gained considerable headway when discovered and the elevator was a mass of flames when firemen arrived. By efficient work the flames were kept from spreading to nearby storage bins which contained thousands of bushels of wheat. Included in the loss of the elevator is 18,000 bus. of wheat, some of which can be salvaged, William Burke, owner and manager, stated. The elevator, 30 years old, has been kept in the best of condition. While the loss was insured, the machinery and equipment will be almost impossible to replace at this time, Mr. Burke stated.

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KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—John William Raley, 81, formerly manager of the warehousing division of the Kentucky Feed & Grain Co., died Dec. 4.—A. W. W.

Crab Orchard, Ky.—The Lincoln Milling Co. mill was destroyed by fire recently. The plant, owned by Messrs. Elbreath and Ovis Vaughan, had recently been remodeled. Nearby warehouses, one of which was filled with wheat, were saved.

Louisville, Ky.—The resale of the Shawhan Distillery Co. and Waterfill & Frazier Distillery Co. at an undisclosed figure has been completed by the states of Washington and Oregon, which completed the sale of the distilleries and 78,000 bbls. of whiskey for \$6,650,000 two days before. The transactions were engineered at Kansas City, Mo., to provide Washington and Oregon with stocks for their state-owned liquor stores. The distilleries will continue production of alcohol for the government under their present names.

MARYLAND

Gaithersburg, Md.—Sterling Brown, manager of the Bowman Bros. feed and flour mill which burned to the ground recently with a loss of \$100,000, stated plans are being made to have several mills in the general upper Montgomery County area take over the service of 300 dairy farms serviced by the burned plant, cows of which farms supplied some 25,000 gals. of milk daily for Washington, D. C., distribution. Included in the loss of the Bowman Bros. plant were 20,000 bus. of wheat, a carload of soy-meal, a carload of cottonseed meal, a carload of linseed meal and a carload of Vitadine feed, most of which had been stored in the plant during the morning of the fire. A 10,000 gal. tank containing 8,000 gals. of oil for the Diesel engine exploded and blew the front end off the tank, force of the concussion hurling three volunteer firemen to the ground.

MICHIGAN

Lakeview, Mich.—The Farmers Elevator has purchased the George Ferris Elevator and Harold Bucholtz is now managing both elevators.

Armada, Mich.—Floyd S. Finch, 66, formerly proprietor of the Armada Elvtr. Co., and chairman of the Macomb County Road Commission, died Dec. 13.—P. J. P.

Detroit, Mich.—James E. Larowe, 80, for 21 years until his resignation in 1938 president of the Larowe Milling Co., the nucleus of which was a buckwheat flour milling enterprise organized by his father, Albertus Larowe, in Cohocton, N. Y., died Dec. 13.

MINNESOTA

Perley, Minn.—Axel Kjelsrud is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator.

Oklee, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. now has a new elevator and feed plant in operation.

Glyndon, Minn.—Horace Perkins has succeeded L. A. Harvey as manager of the local Clay Center Co-op. Elevator.

North Branch, Minn.—The Hilltop Feed Store recently installed a new corn sheller with a capacity of 250 bus. of corn per hour.

Hanska, Minn.—Improvements are being made at the Eagle Roller Mill Company's elevator, providing more office and feed storage space.

Glyndon, Minn.—H. J. Perkins, Hendrum, has been elected manager of the Clay-Center Co-op. Ass'n elevators, to succeed L. A. Harvey, resigned.

Wolverton, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. will construct a 50,000-bu. elevator to replace one destroyed by fire Sept. 17. The Hogenson Const. Co. has been awarded the contract, construction to begin soon.

Ely, Minn.—The former Farm Service Store has been reopened as the Ely Flour & Feed Store under the ownership and management of John Buccowich.

Grand Meadow, Minn.—Malcolm C. Stephenson of Rochester is now the manager of the elevator and fuel business of the Consumers Coal & Grain Co., the business conducted for several years by the late G. T. Torggrinson.

Windom, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., that lost its main house by fire on Nov. 11, plans to have a new building of 30,000 bus. capacity before the 1944 harvest, if the W.P.B. approves. Plans have already been approved by the co-operative board.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—C. F. McDonald, manager of the Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n elevator, was injured when he slipped from the loading platform while loading a car of grain recently, and fell to the ground. He suffered a dislocated shoulder, torn ligaments in the shoulder and a broken rib.

Perley, Minn.—Axel Kjelsrud, Climax, has been named manager of the Perley Farmers Union Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n, succeeding Ben Lunos who has served 14 years. Mr. Lunos has been named Grain Terminal Ass'n supervisor, filling the vacancy created by the death of J. C. Pratt.

Duluth, Minn.—Annual election of the Duluth Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n will be held Jan. 4, 1944, to elect two directors to serve three years each. Present directors are Geo. Barnum Jr., W. R. McCarthy, G. H. Spencer, B. T. Dinham, F. B. Mitchell, H. B. Stoker, and H. W. Wilson. Directors terms expiring are W. R. McCarthy and H. B. Stoker.—F. G. C.

Mankato, Minn.—The Mankato Soybean Products Co. plant has been purchased by the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash. The plant, owned by a group of local business men and near-by farmers, has two expellers, with a capacity of about 35 tons a day. Frank Bergman will continue as manager under the new owners, who have taken possession.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n held its annual stockholders meeting here Dec. 14 to 17. W. A. MacLeod, director of publicity, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Winnipeg, Man., was guest speaker. Walter P. Blume of Glenburn, N. D., and John Neubauer of Oswego, Mont., were elected to the board of the Farmers Union Terminal to take the places of two members ousted at the Dec. 15 session. Blume takes the place of Dan L. O'Connor of New Rockford, N. D., and Neubauer replaces Oscar B. Horsford, Wolf Point, Mont.—P. J. P.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

DeForest A. Simmons, 80, who for many years had a grain business in the Chamber of Commerce building, died Dec. 6.—P. J. P.

Harry C. Phillips of Keokuk, Ia., has been named vice-pres. of the Purity Oats division of General Mills, Inc., C. O. McGaughey of Keokuk is sec'y. Headquarters of the division have been moved from Keokuk to Minneapolis.—A. G. T.

The largest carload of barley on record at the time it arrived recently in Minneapolis was sold to the Rahr Malting Co. by G. T. A. barley salesman, Jim Sheridan. The car, shipped by the Donaldson, Minn., Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, contained 148,030 lbs. of barley.

The plight of the civilian population of Poland was discussed by R. T. Schaeffer, manager of the Hennepin County Red Cross, at the December meeting of the Minneapolis chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. A buffet supper preceded the meeting.

Benjamin H. Woodworth, 76, president of the Woodworth Elvtr. Co., and prominent in civic affairs, died of a heart attack Dec. 6. Mr. Woodworth came here in 1882 to enter the grain business as an employee of F. H. Peavey Co. In 1902 he became president of the Woodworth Elvtr. Co.—P. J. P.

The annual convention of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota will be held here Feb. 15-16 with headquarters at the Radisson Hotel, A. F. Nelson, sec'y of the organization, announced. The program com'te is hoping to secure persons of national authority to give delegates at the session a more understandable working knowledge of the regulations governing the grain trade.

MISSOURI

Richmond, Mo.—Orville Cain is new manager of the Ray-Carroll Grain Growers, Inc., elevator and feed warehouse, succeeding George Manley, resigned.

Wyatt, Mo.—Elliott F. Rafferty, 66, grain dealer, cotton gin man and farmer, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Cairo, Ill., recently, after a long illness.—P. J. P.

Pleasant Hill, Mo.—The Moundridge Milling Co. will not rebuild its local facilities, its elevator and mill destroyed in fires June 19 and Nov. 10. A warehouse and office building remain standing.

St. Louis, Mo.—Directors of the Ralston Purina Co. announced declaration of a common stock dividend in the form of one share for each share held to be issued Dec. 28 to stockholders of record Dec. 23.—P. J. P.

Lamar, Mo.—Vaughn Maneval, who has been in the country department of the Norris Grain Co. office at Kansas City, has been placed in charge of the company's local plant, succeeding Clarence Sagehorn, who has been transferred to Webb City.

St. Louis, Mo.—Charles G. Simon, 81, former president of the Great Western Feed Co., died Dec. 3 after a long illness. Born in St. Louis, Mr. Simon was a member of the Merchants Exchange from April, 1894, until his retirement in May, 1937.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—Max Bates, who for the last year handled coarse grain merchandising for E. L. Rickel, is leaving that firm to establish his own company, which will begin operations on or before Jan. 1. His offices will be on the 14th floor of the Board of Trade building. Mr. Bates has been identified with the grain industries in the middle west for more than 20 years.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Concordia, Mo.—George Klingenberg of the Klingenberg Elvtr. Co., through individual letters recently secured 41 members for the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n. It is another conclusive proof of what an individual imbued with the spirit of "I-Will" can do.

Webb City, Mo.—Norris Grain Co. has purchased the Ball & Gunning elevator and mill and Clarence Sagehorn, who has been operating the Norris property at Lamar, Mo., will be in charge of the local plant. The properties, which have been used only for grain storage and feed grinding for the past 12 years, are of fire proof construction and favorably located for handling both wheat and feed grains. The Ball & Gunning flour mill burned in 1931 and never was rebuilt.

Boonville, Mo.—O. F. Kelley, president of the Boonville Mills Co., has announced that after Jan. 1 he will become a partner of S. C. Masters of the Masters Grain Co., at Kansas City. The Boonville Mills will continue locally under the management of R. E. Casanova as at present. The mill is now distributing to local feeders an average of 100,000 lbs. of feed and feed grains daily. Mr. Kelley continues to retain his business connection with the Boonville Mills, which is owned by him and his immediate family.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Mo.—Firemen recently extinguished a threatening fire at the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co. mill without using water, but they had to help move about 100,000 bus. of grain to do so. Smoke oozing from a vent shortly after 9 a.m., Nov. 19, brought firemen and full fire fighting equipment to the scene. Some time was passed before the blaze could be located in one of three bins because of dense smoke. Use of water presented the dangers of both damaging the mill's store of grain and of stirring up dust that might cause an explosion. It was decided to "pull" the bin. This done, the small blaze was extinguished. Cross ventilation in the elevator minimized the danger of dust explosion, Mr. Lipscomb said.

Kansas City, Mo.—O. F. Kelley, president of the Boonville (Mo.) Mills Co., after Jan. 1, will become a partner of S. C. Masters of the Masters Grain Co. He will move here the first of the year, his family to follow at a later date. The new partnership will carry on a general grain merchandising and elevator business and will operate the 250,000-bu. elevator at Boonville as a sub-terminal. The modern headhouse and tanks, of reinforced concrete, were the only buildings that were not damaged by the fire that destroyed the main milling property a number of months ago. Another elevator of 60,000 bus. storage at Oswego, Kan., and two country elevators in north Missouri will be operated by the new firm.

Higginsville, Mo.—The following new members have been enrolled recently in the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n: Lutesville Feed Store, Lutesville, Mo.; Chesterfield Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., Chesterfield, Mo.; Blaker Lumber & Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. P. Noel, Paris, Mo.; Producers Grain, J. R. Stephens, Chaffee, Mo.; Prairie Mfg. Co., Montgomery City, Mo.; Producers Grain Co., No. 31, Montgomery City, Mo.; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, No. 126, Spikard, Mo.; C. H. Edson & Son, Bethany, Mo.; Halferty Bros., Plattsburg, Mo.; Noel Feed & Produce, Moberly, Mo.; John Caldwell, Hale, Mo.; Brockman Prod. Co., Lebanon, Mo.; Producers Grain Co., Mexico, Mo.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y.

MONTANA

Kalispell, Mont.—John (Jack) Bigalk, 67, for many years manager of the Equity Grain Elevator, died Dec. 14 following a short illness.—F. K. H.

Dutton, Mont.—The Dutton Co-op. Ass'n has installed a new grain separator at its elevator. The new equipment is powered by a 5 h.p. electric motor and has a cleaning capacity of 600 bus. an hour.

NEBRASKA

Clatonia, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is rebuilding its coal bins south of the elevator.

Palmyra, Neb.—E. A. Hansen has succeeded Joe Dowding as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Omaha, Neb.—Omar, Inc., has awarded general contract for construction of a flour mill to Parsons Const. Co.

Alvo, Neb.—John E. Turner, local elevator man, recently had his hand broken in an accident at the elevator.

Stapleton, Neb.—Francis Bellamy of Lexington, is getting the local elevator he recently purchased ready to re-open for business.

Culbertson, Neb.—Rhue Cole, new manager of the Bullard Milling & Elvtr. Co. business, is moving his family here from Brock, Neb.

Cozad, Neb.—Covers Lamb Feeding Ranch has let a contract to Ryan Const. Co. for the construction of a fireproof feed mixing building and two 60-ft. storage tanks.

Hordville, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at its recent annual meeting announced a net profit of \$20,479.16 for the year. C. O. Rodin is manager of the elevator.

Albion, Neb.—Mrs. Ed Breon resumed work in the Feed & Seed Loan office after an absence occasioned by an automobile accident last Thanksgiving Day in which she broke her ankle.

Beemer, Neb.—Capt. Francis O'Neil, 32, in the grain and lumber business here as the O'Neill Lbr. & Grain Co., before entering military service, was killed in action in Italy Nov. 4.—P. J. P.

Crete, Neb.—Sam B. Talhelm has retired after a full fifty years' service with the Crete Mills. In his honor a dinner party for 70 guests was given, with A. L. Johnson acting as toastmaster.

Stamford, Neb.—Oscar Westerberg has completed plans for remodeling his elevator, building a feed grinding room and installing new equipment, and rebuilding his coal sheds. The plant was damaged by fire some time ago.

David City, Neb.—R. Monahan, local agent for the Continental Grain Co., suffered an injury to his hip when he fell from a grain car he was loading at the elevator Nov. 23. He was removed to his home in Lincoln by ambulance.

Thompson, Neb.—The local grain elevator owned by the Fuller Grain Co. has been sold to William Schoenrock, who will move it to his farm. This leaves the village without an elevator and farmers will have to deliver their grain either to Reynolds or Fairbury.

Cozad, Neb.—Fire at the Allied Mills plant recently did a small amount of damage. The flames were confined to the dust room and due to the fact the plant is of fireproof construction, only the wooden frame work and cloth tubes of the four dust collectors were destroyed. Repairs will be made at once.

Ainsworth, Neb.—Willard Rogers, manager of the Rogers Grain & Feed Co., recently sold his flour mill equipment to the Dolores (Colo.) Flour Mills. Delivery of the equipment will be made about Mar. 1. Mr. Rogers will convert the space now used by the equipment to increased feed processing and equipment.

Norfolk, Neb.—The regional War Labor Board Dec. 15 announced a 5c an hour wage increase for employees of the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Milling Co. It affects 35 employees of the company. Rates of pay in the plant ranged from 45c an hour for helpers and sweepers to 72c an hour for second millers, the W.L.B. said.

Auburn, Neb.—George Harmon who has operated the Harmon Elevator on the Burlington right-of-way for the past 17 years, has sold his business to T. C. Bouwens, local hatchery and locker storage operator, possession to be given Dec. 15. Ira Handley, who has been with Mr. Harmon for many years, will continue under Mr. Bouwens' ownership.

Holdrege, Neb.—The Tri-County Water Users Ass'n plans to contact various alfalfa milling companies with a view to interesting one in locating an alfalfa mill in this section. Pointing to increased interest in seeding irrigated ground to alfalfa and a prospective heavy planting here next year, the Ass'n seeks a convenient and accessible market for the hay.

Valparaiso, Neb.—Ed J. Haynes, manager of the Valparaiso Grain & Lumber Co., has filed suit for \$5,000 against Rolly Cheever for slander. The suit charges that, on Nov. 16, 1943, with intent to injure the good name and credit of the plaintiff, the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke and published the following false and defamatory words: "He (meaning the plaintiff) stole 18 bus. of wheat from me".

NEW ENGLAND

Gardiner, Me.—The warehouse of the Gray Hildreth Co. was severely damaged by fire Dec. 3.

NORTH DAKOTA

Baker, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will install a new cleaner.

North Dakota photographs of 1943 wheat piled on the ground around an elevator would be most welcome.

"Hi Fellows!"

A MILLION THANKS!

for your many favors thru the year and your many kind words of appreciation.

We appreciate your patience when shipments were delayed now and then.

Our Best Wishes for a Happy Holiday Season and Sincere hopes for an early and lasting peace.

R. A. "Dick" Freeman,
Manager.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

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CONSIGNMENTS

SERVICE

GRAIN MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION



YORK FOUNDRY
YORK, NEBR.
ELEVATOR REPAIRS
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Cando, N. D.—William Row will open a feed and seed store in the Cudmore building, which is being remodeled for the purpose.

Kathryn, N. D.—The Farmers Mutual Elevator Co. reported just concluded the best fiscal year in its history. Net earnings were \$23,500.

Golden Valley, N. D.—John Gress has retired as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator after many years' service. Christ Neumann has succeeded him.

Minot, N. D.—Work is advancing on the construction of an addition to the Occident elevator, formerly the Aney Seed Co. elevator, which will provide an improved feed grinding and mixing plant of much increased capacity. The concrete and rough lumber work for the addition has been built. It will be a two-story structure on the west end of the present elevator, extending out to the west property line.

OHIO

Shinrock, O.—The Shinrock Elevator & Supply Ass'n recently installed a new feed mixer and feed grinder, which will double its capacity. Sam Jeffery, manager, stated.

Ottawa, O.—The Ottawa Grain Co., Inc., has been incorporated, with authority to issue 500 shares of n.p.v. common stock; principals, J. M. Hudson, Carl A. Sixeas and Lucille Pracht.

West Manchester, O.—Elmer L. Kimmel's new modern grain elevator and feed mill has been opened for business. The elevator and mill is an entirely new structure erected on the site of the one that burned July 16. The building is 100 ft. long and built mostly of concrete, thus making it fireproof. Four 3,200-bu. concrete grain storage bins have been erected.

Toledo, O.—Toledo's large grain storage facilities have been increased by more than 3,000,000 bus. by utilizing the holds of lake freighters quartered here for the winter, Alfred E. Schultz, sec'y of the Board of Trade, announced. This brings Toledo's grain storage facilities for the winter to nearly 14,000,000 bus. Before the spring navigation season opens, however, most of this grain will have been processed into flour and other products for consumption in the middle west.

Jefferson, O.—The Dorset Milling Co., which has done a wholesale and retail business for the past 40 years, closed for the duration on Dec. 18. In explaining the reasons H. R. Mason, manager, said nine of the company's employees have been taken into the armed forces, but the various restrictions on transportation, buying, processing and selling feed for livestock, and other items have made conditions unworkable. The company operates a fleet of large trucks, hauling feed from prime centers or delivering to customers. Difficulties in obtaining gasoline, tires and repairs and replacements have made it no longer practical to operate this fleet.

Lyme, O.—The Buckingham Grain & Seed Co. elevator and its contents burned the night of Dec. 13.

North Baltimore, O.—Cloyce Myers, farmer living northwest of town, suffered head injuries when he slipped and fell on plank flooring at the North Baltimore Grain Ass'n elevator recently. Earl Brooks, employee of the grain company, said Myers slipped and fell when he attempted to jar the trailer hitch loose from his car. He was removed to the Findlay hospital.

Eaton, O.—Mart Wehrley, 73, of West Manchester, an employee of the Kimmel Grain Exchange, was seriously injured recently while endeavoring to change a grain spout at the plant. He was alone at the time and while standing on a step ladder trying to loosen a part of the divider from the ceiling, the part evidently got beyond his control and struck him on one eye and the forehead. He was knocked unconscious and was found lying on the second floor of the plant. He was taken to Reid Hospital, Richmond.

Painesville, O.—J. D. Douglas has been made sales manager of the local A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. plant. He was for several years field supervisor for the company, and succeeds Rudy Dennis. John H. Kern has been appointed assistant sales manager of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., succeeding Lyle Wiegand. He will continue as assistant to K. J. Malpas in the western division, and also will supervise the eastern division on the sale and distribution of soybean meal in the southeast, and corn feeds in the east and south-east. J. D. Goldmann has been named assistant. K. J. Malpas continues as western sales manager, and Dr. P. R. Record as director of the animal nutrition department. H. T. Morris is manager of the feed division. The staff changes in the feed division were made due to the induction into the armed forces of a number of men.

OKLAHOMA

Erick, Okla.—Doyle Turner, of Turner Mill & Feed Co., Sweetwater, Okla., plans on building here a modern elevator of about 15,000 bus. capacity for the handling of feed and seed to take the place of the one that burned some time ago.

Durant, Okla.—The most recent addition to the Stewart Grain Co. plant is a new building which comprises a large modern office and a show-room for all products manufactured and sold. The building is constructed of brick siding and hardwood floors thruout.

Berlin, Okla.—F. H. Schwer, who recently purchased the Berlin Feed Mill from Mrs. Essie Williams, has installed a new feed mill and thoroughly reconditioned all machinery in the plant. He is doing all kinds of feed grinding. Mr. Schwer previous to going into the feed grinding business was engaged in farming and dairying.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. flour mill has started full time operations again after being closed for nearly two years. I. E. Larrabee, manager, said all flour manufactured will be for army and lend-lease export. By-products of the milling operations, bran and shorts, will be for distribution locally. In addition to the flour milling, a limited amount of feed wheat grinding will be continued at the mill as long as government wheat is available for this purpose. The storing of large quantities of Canadian wheat, which recently has been underway, will be slightly curtailed in order to provide ample storage space for wheat to be used in the milling operations.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—John T. Reilly has enlarged his feed store by construction of a 22 x 22 ft. addition.

Walla Walla, Wash.—An undetermined amount of money was stolen from the Garden City Feed Mill recently.—F. K. H.

Oakesdale, Wash.—A. J. Addington recently resigned as manager of the Oakesdale Grain Growers to become a partner in the Fanning Implement & Hardware Co.

Baker, Ore.—Dairymen in this county numbering 531 received feed subsidy payments in a total of \$5,231 based upon October deliveries, according to the A. A. A.—F. K. H.

Longview, Wash.—At the final meeting in 1943 of the Pacific Northwest Advisory Board shippers reported actual shipments of 15,718 carloads of grain for final quarter, and anticipated shipping 16,362 carloads in the same period of 1944; fertilizer, actual 328 carloads anticipated in final quarter of 1944, 369 carloads.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The lush valleys of Eastern Washington, Oregon and Northern Idaho are yielding a new crop, a stream of peas for Americans, Russians, English-Allied armies around the world. That stream is now returning \$30,000,000 to the Northwest. Some 482,841 acres were devoted to the vines and enough peas were raised to fill 192,000,000 cans. The belief is that no pea farmer in the Inland Empire will fail to make a profit this year. The pea crops brought \$15 to \$60 an acre. An unbelievable story is almost common: Men who bought land last spring have paid off the whole cost this fall.—F. K. H.

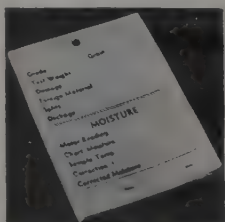
SOUTH DAKOTA

Alcester, S. D.—Pvt. James Graff, formerly manager of the Derr Grain Co. elevator, and Miss Donna Hughes were married at Trinity Lutheran Church in Lincoln Nov. 27.

Lennox, S. D.—Cargill, Inc., recently purchased the Frank Plucker house which it is having remodeled into four modern apartments for living quarters of employees of the Farm Commodity Exchange, Otto Freitag, local manager, announced.

At Last

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These Record Sheets are 3½"x5" . . . have space for filling in weight per bushel test, damage, foreign material, splits and dockage, as well as meter reading, chart moisture, sample temperature, correction (plus or minus) and corrected moisture. Punched hole at top for hanging sheet on thermometer or on wall.

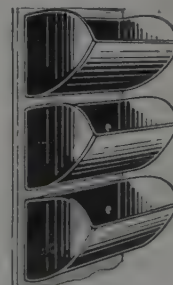
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Wall, S. D.—Ralph Ivins recently purchased the Wall Elvtr. Co. from E. C. Smoot. Mr. Ivins is a dealer in grain, feeds, seed, coal, oil and gas.

De Smet, S. D.—Pleading guilty to a charge of grain theft in Kingsbury County, Alfred J. Lawrence, Yale, was sentenced to 8 years in the state penitentiary and Leonard Jones, Huron, three years.

Armour, S. D.—Lloyd Smith of Stickney is new manager of the Community Elevator, succeeding Clyde Strayer, resigned. Mr. Smith has been manager of the Community Elevator at Stickney for several years.

Blunt, S. D.—Roy D. Kneisel, 54, manager of the Peavey Elevators elevator, died recently of a heart attack. Mr. Kneisel had been in the elevator business for 35 years in Montana and North and South Dakota. He had been manager of the local Peavey elevator since July, 1940.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Processing of soybeans in Western Soybean Mills is expected to get started some time in January, officials of the company have announced. Several large machines have been installed in the building formerly occupied by the Batchelor Feed. Difficulty because of priorities has been experienced for some of the equipment. The plant will have a capacity of 2,000 bus. of beans daily. The government will take the entire output of soybean oil for the duration, while the meal will be available for local use.

SOUTHEAST

Round Hill, Va.—A detached warehouse owned by the Round Hill Milling Co. was damaged by fire of unknown origin on Nov. 27. mills were heavily damaged by fire Dec. 13. The

Asheville, N. C.—The Earl Chesterfield feed blaze started in the flour mill section of the plant and burned over large piles of feed stuffs as it spread to other sections. J. Dan Earle, president of the mills, which distribute supplies throughout five southern states, said rebuilding would begin as soon as plans can be made and materials obtained.—P. J. P.

Berkley, Va.—The Berkley Feed Corp.'s milling plant was damaged by fire recently. The blaze was discovered by H. V. Tatem, an employee of the feed company, about 3:40 p.m. The Norfolk fire division and an automatic sprinkler system brought the fire under control with a small amount of damage resulting to the building. Clyde F. Hill, president of the company, said damage to the milling machinery and raw materials, however, was considerable. The loss was covered by insurance.—G. E. T.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Dr. Charles B. Cain, 43, nationally known feed expert and veterinarian, who for the past six years had been feed service director for the Royal Feed & Milling Co., died Dec. 9 of undulant fever. Dr. Cain recently was appointed a member of the National Advisory Council and was active on behalf of the Feed Industry Council program of protein conservation. He also served on the nutrition com'te of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and was one of the five members serving as a technical advisory group for the Feed Industry Council and the Dept. of Agriculture.

TEXAS

Sherman, Tex.—Frank Vought, formerly of Mexico, Mo., is now manager of the Quaker Oats Co. mill and manager of the southwest sales department for the company.—P. J. P.

WISCONSIN

Baraboo, Wis.—Duane Peck has purchased the R. L. Glazier feed store.

Dodgeville, Wis.—We are building a 40 x 50 ft. cement block warehouse adjoining our wholesale warehouse. This is a two-story building. Equipment with elevator will be completed Jan. 1.—P. W. Hennessey & Sons.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Feed Supplies, Inc., has increased its stock from 500 shares at \$100 each to 1,000 shares at \$100 each.

Granton, Wis.—Clarence Nowack, who has been employed at the Trindall Elvtr. Co. elevator for 10 years, has succeeded Talbert Erickson as manager of the business.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Directors of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., declared a dividend of 20c a share on common stock of the company payable Jan. 1, 1944.—P. J. P.

Colfax, Wis.—Harold Peterson has taken over management of the Colfax elevator of E. J. Crane & Sons, replacing Conrad Frogner who is now with the U. S. Railway Postal service.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Fire which roared thru the brick and frame grain elevator of the Milwaukee Western Malting Co. early Dec. 5 caused damage estimated at \$25,000. Flames and smoke billowed thru the roof and upper windows of the structure when firemen arrived. The blaze, starting near a wooden stairway, shot up thru the shaft and ate its way thru the roof. Damage was confined to the staircase and vicinity.

Madison, Wis.—Checks for more than \$10,000 to be used in the construction of a poultry research building at the University of Wisconsin were presented to Pres. C. A. Dykstra of the university by David Steenbergh, executive sec'y of the Retail Feed Ass'n. The presentation was made on a nation-wide radio program on which James G. Halpin, professor of poultry husbandry, for whom the new building will be named, was present as honor guest. The check represented part of the \$40,000 fund being raised by former students of Professor Halpin in recognition of his poultry research work.

Superior, Wis.—Russ Johnson, superintendent of the G. T. A. elevator at the Head of the Lakes cites the following incident that shows conclusively what team work can accomplish. On Monday, Nov. 22, there were more than 800 loaded grain cars running to the elevator. With this number "behind the house," moving into Superior, the railroads quite naturally became disturbed. The G. T. A. elevator crew, short-handed and working a single shift, got busy Monday, and on that day 103 grains cars were unloaded and the car dump was kept moving every minute. On Tuesday, the second day, 123 grain cars were unloaded. On Wednesday, the crews handled 100 cars. On Thursday (Thanksgiving Day) the crew handled 77 cars before knocking off a short time to go home to a well deserved turkey dinner.

Strum, Wis.—Talbert Erickson has purchased the Strum Feed & Flour Mills, taking over the business Nov. 28. Mr. Erickson was manager of the Trindall Elvtr. Co. at Granton.

A Christmas Message

No one believes more than I do that the producer of wheat and other grains on our prairies is entitled to, and must receive, a satisfactory reward for his valuable work. On the other hand I do not believe that our farmers would feel comfortable if they were to receive any kind of reward if they knew that it was made possible only because precious foodstuffs had been deliberately withheld by some International Body from hungry people. There is, however, one way by which the demands of the people in the World can be fully satisfied, up to the extent of the ability of our acres to supply it, and in which way, too, our farmers can be assured of a fair and just reward, and that is for us to bend our minds to the devising of methods and inventions that will decrease the cost of producing wheat, all so that wheat can be sold to hungry people at a comparatively cheap price, and so that the margin of net profit left over to the farmer will be satisfactory to him.

To do this, however, will require that this country must be willing to accept freely, as payment for our wheat, those goods and commodities which the people have to offer who need our wheat so badly. Out of this will come the necessity for each country to produce, and to manufacture, those products and goods which its soil, climate and natural resources best fit it for, and it will further be necessary that no country shall endeavour, in a fervor of "Nationalism" or "Self-Sufficiency" and behind high tariff walls, to produce things for itself that other countries can produce of a high quality and at a cheaper cost.

If all this is done, and I for one believe fervently that it can be done, then I see no reason why the hungry people of the world shall not be fully satisfied with food, and at a reasonable price, why our entire wheat production year by year shall not be sold, nor why our farmers will not be able with the proceeds from their wheat sales to purchase sufficient of those goods, commodities and services which they need for their own living and production.—A. L. Searle of Searle Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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Vineland, N. J.



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Field Seeds

Ralston, Neb.—The Washburn-Wilson Seed Co. will build an addition to its plant.

Wethersfield, Conn.—All but one building of the Chas. C. Hart Seed Co. burned Dec. 11.

New Haven, Conn.—C. H. Anderson has been elected pres. of the New England Seedsmen's Ass'n.

Jerseyville, Ill.—J. Orville Rice, associated with his brother in the seed firm of W. A. Rice, died Nov. 28.—P. J. P.

Okeene, Okla.—L. C. Westfahl has called a meeting to organize all certified seed wheat growers of this section.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Max Kraus, who founded Kraus & Apfelbaum, later a part of the Allied Seed Co., died Dec. 13.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Harold Norman, formerly with the Murphy Seed Co. has opened the Norman Seed Co. at 739 Wall St.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—The Krizer Hybrid Seed Co.'s corn storage building burned Dec. 7 with 17,000 bus. of hybrid corn. Loss, \$125,000.

Grants Pass, Ore.—Work has commenced on the \$15,000 warehouse and seed cleaning mill to be constructed here by the Josephine Growers' Ass'n.—F. K. H.

No field seeds for Russian relief in 1944 will be requested because of governmental restrictions, says J. W. Pincus, seed consultant for Russian War Relief, Inc.

Valley City, N. D.—August Bauer, proprietor of the Enterprise Seed Co., is building storage bins and installing a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale, the improvements costing \$6,000.

Quincy, Ill.—The Kalo Inoculant Co. has brought suit against Funk Bros. Seed Co. to restrain the manufacture and sale of a bacterial inoculant alleged to be the invention of V. Sherman Bond, an employee of the Kalo Co.—P. J. P.

Gustine, Cal.—Harvey M. Hawkins, for 15 years with the Poultry Producers of Central Valley, has opened the Hawkins Seed Store and will specialize in alfalfa seed. He is a member of the Farm Bureau and pres. of the Gustine Chamber of Commerce.

Hastings, Neb.—Nicholas N. Bonahoom died Dec. 2 aged 63 years, after two months' illness. A native of Syria he started a wholesale seed business in 1911 at Kirwin, Kan., removing to Hastings in 1925, associated with his son Philip in the N. Bonahoom Seed Co.

Gunnison, Utah.—The state department of agriculture has filed complaint against Hermansen's Roller Mill & Elevator for alleged violation of the state seed law. Failure of the wheat crop of 35 farmers in Sanpete and Sevier Counties led to an investigation. Wheat seed sold the farmers as spring wheat was winter wheat, and when sown in the spring did not mature.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Henry F. Droge died Dec. 12, aged 69 years. With his older brother, W. C. Droge, he formed the Droge Elevator Co. in 1899 to deal in hay at Main and Ninth street. Three years later they built a warehouse on Pearl street and in 1906 the terminal elevator at Ninth avenue and Tenth street. In 1917 they established the Council Bluffs Seed Co. He was a member of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Shelby County Retail Seed Dealers Ass'n has elected Harry Wood, pres., H. V. Cathey, vice pres., and M. D. Madison, sec'y-treas.

Shenandoah, Ia.—A corporation has been formed for each of the seven retail stores of the Henry Field Seed Co. in different cities, to more easily operate under the O.P.A. rules. The president is Henry Field and the vice president is a local resident of the respective city.

Swea City, Ia.—Chas. Eggerth has moved part of his hybrid seed corn business from Lakota and will remodel buildings on the farm two and one-half miles northeast of Swea City to process next year's crop. His fields at Lakota will be continued in partnership with Henry Lange.

Columbia, Mo.—The Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n has succeeded the 40-year old Missouri Corn Growers Ass'n. New officers of the Ass'n are: Pres., George Saum of Villa Ridge; vice-pres., Ronnie Greenwell of Hayti; and sec'y-treas., C. A. Helm of Columbia.—P. J. P.

Marianna, Ark.—J. M. McClintock has resigned his government employment at Little Rock to engage in the seed and fertilizer business here as Planters Seed and Service. Equipment is being installed for cleaning cotton seed, soybean seed and lespedeza seed, and treating seeds with Ceresan.—P. J. P.

Memphis, Tenn.—Chas. E. Heckle died Dec. 17 from a heart attack while at his desk two days before. He entered the employ of Otto Schwill 63 years ago, after 31 years forming the Russell-Heckle Seed Co., which operated 30 years. The present firm is Chas. E. Heckle Seedsman. He was 83 years of age.

On a Moldboard Plow Jag

For the past two hundred years we in the United States have been on a moldboard-plow jag. Young and healthy, with plenty of land, we were able to take it year in and year out for a long time, returning to our farm labors each spring with little more than a mild hangover. Ultimately, however, excesses reach a climax. There comes a time when the hangover begins to resemble an unhappy delirium. Some 20 years ago we went out with turning plows on a particularly lavish spree, and awoke to find ourselves in a delirium of monstrous dust storms and yawning gullies.—G. T. A. Digest.

Re-Tests of Seed Required in Iowa

The Iowa law requires that a retest must be made on all lots of seeds that have a test date over nine months old. Too many seed dealers and farmers put off testing their seed until about planting time. The laboratory of the State Department at Des Moines and the one at Iowa State College at Ames have increased their equipment and while the combined facilities of the two laboratories are greater than in any state, it is utterly impossible for them to handle all the samples when they are submitted over a short period of time. Get your samples to the laboratories as early as possible. As the planting season approaches, official samples have priority over submitted samples.

C.C.C. Raises Buying Price of Legume Seeds

The Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase top grade seed from growers on the basis of these varieties and minimum prices: Hairy vetch, 11c per lb. (1c up from 1943); common vetch, 6c (1c up); crimson clover, 10½c (½c up); common rye grass, 7c (2c up).

All purchases will be on the basis of re-cleaned seed, fumigated when necessary and sacked in approved (100-lb.) cotton bags (the cotton bag requirement will not apply to rye grass). If less expensive bags are used because of an inadequate supply of cotton bags, prices will be adjusted downward. Prices for seeds which fail to meet basic specifications will be scaled down.

Cover Crop Seed Price Support

The U. S. Depart. of Agr. has announced a 1944 program for winter cover crop seed which will support prices on hairy vetch, common vetch, crimson clover and ryegrass seeds at levels from 5 to 40 per cent higher than last season.

Prices will be supported thru purchases by the C.C.C. Not included in the new program are Austrian winter peas, and Williamette, Hungarian or purple vetch, because of the large stocks of these seeds in relation to their use.

C.C.C. will purchase top grade seed from growers on the basis of these varieties and minimum prices: Hairy vetch, 11c per pound (1c up from 1943); common vetch, 6c (1c up); crimson clover, 10.5c (0.5c); and common rye grass, 7c (2c up). All purchases will be on the basis of re-cleaned seed, fumigated when necessary and sacked in approved (hundred-pound) cotton bags (the cotton bag requirement will not apply to ryegrass). If less expensive bags are used because of an inadequate supply of cotton bags, prices will be adjusted downward. Prices for seeds which fail to meet basic specifications will be scaled down.

Prices for seed produced in southern and east central states will be 1 cent per pound higher than in other states to equalize freight costs.

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Certified Alfalfa Seed Under Private Trade to Handle Puerto Rico Shipments

Effective Dec. 13 the O.P.A. placed all alfalfa seed under price regulation. The action corrects the inadvertent omission of certain State certified improved varieties of alfalfa seed from those listed in the regulation. This amended list now includes the following domestic and Canadian seeds: alfalfa, medium red and mammoth red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, timothy and all mixtures of those seeds.

Certain, but not all, State certified varieties carry a premium over other grades of the same kinds of seeds.

The regulation applies to all sales, whether for immediate or future delivery, in all parts of the continental United States. Amendment No. 2 to M.P.R. 471.

"Hybrid" Oats a Misnomer

The description hybrid oats and hybrid soybeans is entirely misleading, according to K. E. Beeson, extension agronomist of Purdue University.

Since both crops are self-fertilized, and any hybrids between varieties could be made only by tedious hand pollination, only a few hundred hybrids could be made by a skilled plant breeder in a season. Commercial distribution of "hybrid" oats or soybeans is consequently an impossibility, and there is no such thing as "hybrid" oats or soybeans in the same sense that farmers have come to know and appreciate hybrid corn.

From crosses of varieties made by plant breeders, pure line selections are made. Any lines found to be superior after extensive testing are multiplied and distributed as named varieties. Such is the background for the new Tama, Vicland and Marion oats, the varieties that have proven superior to all others for Indiana conditions. The new Gibson soybean adapted to southwestern Indiana was developed from a cross between the Dunfield and Midwest varieties.

The importation of dairy and poultry feeds in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will be returned to private channels early in January, B. W. Thoron, director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, reported Dec. 10.

This step, which involves 2,300 tons of feed monthly, follows the announced policy of the Department of the Interior to return the various items now handled by the Food Distribution Administration to private handling as soon as possible.

United States suppliers have agreed to maintain a month's reserve stockpile on the islands. Shipments will begin in January, and sales will begin as soon as F.D.A. stocks are exhausted. F.D.A. will ship 1,300 tons of dairy feed in January to clear up its remaining inventory. Control in allocating importers' quotas will be in the hands of the General Supplies Administration in Puerto Rico.

Cost of Producing Grains

The University of Illinois has kept cost records of a group of Champaign and Piatt County farms for many years and the 1942 costs were as follows:

CORN.—Cost of production except interest on investment in land \$14.22 per acre after credit was given for stalk pasture. When land charges were added, the net cost of producing an acre of corn was \$20.94. In 1942 on farms included in the study, the yield per acre was 71.4 bus., and the average cost per bushel was 29.3 cents.

OATS.—The operating expenses for producing an acre were \$6.63. When land charges were added, the cost was \$13.46. The average yield of combined oats was 38 bu. and the average cost per bu. was 35.4 cents.

SOYBEANS.—The operating expenses for producing an acre of beans in 1942 was \$12.15. When land charges were added, the net cost of producing an acre of beans was \$18.86. The yield per acre was 25.9 bus., and the average cost per bushel was 72.8 cents.

Copper Sulphate for 1944 Crops

The War Food Administration has been assured by the War Production Board that sufficient copper for production of copper sulphate to protect next year's food crops from bacterial and fungus diseases will be available.

WFA suggested to consumers and distributors how they can, and must, cooperate with manufacturers if adequate quantities of copper pesticides are to be available when needed next year. It is absolutely necessary that consumers and distributors order and accept delivery as soon as possible.

Kansas Has a New Wheat

Comanche Wheat, according to John N. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, is a good Indian from Kansas. According to Mr. Parker it is cross between Kansas Tenmarq and Oregon Oro. It is a high yielding, excellent quality hard wheat adapted to western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Doubtless, it will be warmly welcomed by the discriminating wheat growers of the Sunflower State and of the southwest.

Many growers in the southwestern part of Kansas have planted Comanche. Certified seed wheat was allotted them for planting this fall and the outcome, with the assurance of grain experts, will be most gratifying.

Low Ceiling Prices Closing Rice Mills

Information from Stuttgart and Carlisle, rice milling centers of Arkansas, revealed that too low OPA ceiling prices on processed rice at the mills are causing mills to cease operations in the three big rice growing states of the South.

Two of the four mills in Stuttgart are shutting down, one other reduced its operating hours, and the one in Carlisle has also cut its working time and probably will close.

C. R. Walton, head of the Walton Rice Mill at Stuttgart and the Arkansas Rice Mill at Stuttgart, and member of the Rice Mill Industry Advisory Committee, said his mill had closed.

The crux of the matter is, Mr. Walton said, that millers are forced to pay the grower from \$7 to \$7.20 per barrel for Blue Rose rice while the ceiling price at the mill on clean, or processed, rice is only \$6.80 per barrel. Obviously, under these restrictions, the mill cannot operate without loss. Representations have been made to the OPA over a considerable period, Mr. Walton said, but nothing has been done to relieve the situation.

At Carlisle, E. L. Crandall, vice president and general manager of the Arkansas State Rice Milling Co., which has mills at Carlisle and Stuttgart, agreed, in substance, with the statement made by Mr. Walton. Mr. Crandall said his company's mills were continuing to operate, but had reduced working hours from 24 a day to 50 hours a week. He said his company was filling government orders and that when these were completed the mills probably would be closed.

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Production of Leading Seed Crops in the United States, 1935-1943

		Reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture					in thousands of lbs. (i.e., 000 omitted)						
Year	Alfalfa	Red Clover	Alsike Clover	Sweet Clover	Lespedeza	Timothy	Kentucky Bluegrass ¹	Orchard Grass ²	Redtop ³	Meadow Fescue ³	White Clover	Crimson Clover	
1920.....	23,226	96,528	23,796	27,450	2,486	112,558	7,700						
1925.....	62,274	51,318	16,932	60,372	3,023	85,460	7,490	2,030	6,000	1,750	1,300	300	
1930.....	72,918	60,618	19,872	45,942	5,586	75,609	10,850	3,010	7,500	51,684	1,000	1,200	500
1935.....	60,252	50,880	19,068	41,934	60,510	191,106	37,800	3,710	9,750	74,568	900	300	1,500
1936.....	53,268	45,408	26,496	46,200	38,364	41,706	21,000	1,760	6,750	30,778	400	500	1,000
1937.....	58,860	30,528	13,038	49,020	112,655	113,818	77,000	3,850	19,500	59,240	325	300	1,500
1938.....	62,040	114,294	24,180	62,046	205,700	57,974	18,200	2,030	15,750	54,684	160	250	2,800
1939.....	89,252	107,886	19,158	85,056	145,371	63,801	21,900	4,200	15,750	78,906	600	660	3,500
1940.....	89,394	122,658	23,724	59,178	139,750	55,800	46,900	4,438	13,600	52,290	1,400	1,086	5,625
1941.....	61,026	31,512	19,620	49,638	169,251	54,850	37,300	5,432	13,750	91,453	750	1,727	7,310
1942.....	58,020	61,560	15,120	37,500	170,500	75,510	63,350	8,582	15,800	40,540	1,150	1,890	17,980
1943.....	66,900	68,580	14,340	27,480	159,920	67,500	28,350	7,924	11,000	33,900	1,050	2,080	14,100

¹Rough cured seed. ²Thresher-run seed. ³Clean seed.

Feedstuffs

Enrichment of animal or poultry feeds with vitamin A oils beyond the limits set in Order L-40 was prohibited Dec. 1 by the W.P.B., on account of shortage.

Distillers Dried Grains production during November amounted to 31,400 tons, against 30,600 tons during November, 1942, as reported by the Food Distribution Administration.

Brewers Dried Grains production during November totaled 17,300 tons, against 15,700 tons in November, 1942, and 8,800 tons in November, 1941, as reported by the Food Distribution Administration.

Washington, D. C.—The War Food Administration has sent a questionnaire asking where protein feed manufacturers intend to ship their January production of meal. Feed handlers will be invited on state agricultural conservation committees to aid in working out distribution.

Washington, D. C.—I feel strongly that our orders should be written only after those in industry and those in Washington sit down together and work out their mutual problems jointly. I am very pleased with the co-operation that I have had up to date, and I hope that the trade will feel the results justify their continued co-operation.—Colin S. Gordon, price executive, Cereals, Feeds and Agricultural Chemicals Branch, Food Price Division of Office of Price Administration.

The prices for milk and dairy products are not competitive for the use of feed as compared with the prices of hogs, beef cattle and poultry. The present price structure of milk products should be such as to give the farmer about 42 cents more per cwt., annual average, on a milk equivalent basis, to restore normal competition among classes of livestock for the available feed supply. Since it would be inadvisable to reduce the return to producers of livestock and poultry, the only practical alternative is to increase the return for milk.—Dairy Industry Committee.

Portland, Ore.—An unbalanced relation exists between available livestock feed supplies and continued production of dairy and poultry products in spite of the fact that government representatives have said there were sufficient feed supplies available to meet production requirements. Farmers with home-grown grain can buy no protein supplements, no bran, no millrun and no corn. The result is they must feed home-grown grains straight or buy mixed feed from feed mixers. There is now an immediate need for oil meals mill feeds, corn and what is more important, assurance of a continuing supply if production of meat, dairy and poultry products is to be maintained.—F. K. H.

Ceiling on Ground Corn Mixtures

The revised corn ceiling establishes a method for computing maximum prices for sales of mixed grain containing 50 per cent or more of corn. The sellers shall determine this maximum by multiplying the percentage of such grain by its maximum price, or if there is no maximum price for any of the grains, by its fair market value, and then adding the results.

This provision was included because there had been some evasion of the old regulation by mixing more than 10 per cent of other grains with corn so that the result would grade "mixed grains" and technically would be subject to no control.

Price of Feed Wheat in Store Not Raised

Due to a misunderstanding of instructions by district offices of the C.C.C. an impression has been given out that feed manufacturers would be required to pay the C.C.C. 20c per bushel on all feed wheat on hand Dec. 6. This is not correct.

A ruling was issued that the additional 20c per bushel should be paid on round lots of wheat bought by grinders on contract to be paid for when shipped. This does not apply to feed manufacturers but under regular price ceilings they may use feed wheat on hand Dec. 6 and price it in their mixed feeds on basis of the actual price paid for such wheat.—R. M. Field, pres., American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Ceiling on Mixed Feeds?

A letter was addressed by the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n to the O.P.A. Grain and Feed Section at Washington asking for an interpretation of MPR No. 378, together with RMPR No. 346, on the question of whether high moisture corn bought at the ceiling could carry accrued cost charges under the mixed feed ceiling or must be held at the actual ceiling. Also as to grain base mixtures containing a high percentage of corn, at what price should these mixtures be calculated as ingredients in prepared feeds. Reply has been received from Mr. Chas. F. McIsaac, acting chief counsel, Grain and Fertilizers Branch, reading as follows:

You inquire as to the correct determination of the cost of corn for calculating a mixed feed price under Maximum Price Regulation No. 378. That regulation provides that, in figuring the cost of corn (Section 6(a) (1), the mixed food manufacturer uses the maximum price of the corn to him plus freight to his producing plant. This would not permit the addition of charges for "elevation, drying, reloading..." (and) the shrinkage caused by bringing the moisture down to a 17.5% level."

You also ask how to determine what amount may be used as the cost of mixed feeds which are used in the making of other mixed feeds.

Since those are not one of the commodities listed in Section 6(a) (1), and they are commodities under price control, their cost should be figured pursuant to Section 6(a) (2) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 378.

Alfalfa Ceiling in Region VIII

Effective Dec. 5 the regional administrator of the O.P.A. has issued an amendment to the G.M.P.R. providing that the adjusted maximum price for sales of dehydrated alfalfa meal by a processor whose mill is located in Region VIII, f.o.b. mill, shall be as follows per ton: Alfalfa leaf meal, \$48; alfalfa meal, not less than 17% protein content, \$45; alfalfa meal, 15%, but less than 17% protein content, \$42; alfalfa meal, less than 15% protein content, \$39.

"Region VIII" means the states of California, Washington, Nevada, Oregon, except Malheur and Harney Counties, and Arizona, except those portions of Coconino County and Mohave County lying North of the Colorado River; and the following counties in the state of Idaho: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Shoshone, and Idaho.

Southern Cotton Oil Mills Must Hold 20% of Meal

BY JAMES H. GLASS

Col. Charles Beatty Moore, operator of the Texarkana Cotton Oil Mills, predicts that Southwest Arkansas dairies will be seriously affected if the federal government carries out a plan to claim 20 per cent of all cottonseed meal and cake produced in January.

Calling on Governor Homer M. Adkins for assistance in obtaining a change in the order, Colonel Moore said he was informed by telephone from Washington that Marvin Jones, director of the War Food Administration, had decreed that 20 per cent of protein feed which includes cottonseed meal and cake, must be held by Southern mills for "shipment elsewhere."

"That means our mill must withhold 2,500 sacks of feed that are needed so badly in this drouth area. Our dairymen already are hard put to supply milk to the increased population attracted here by three war plants within a 30 mile radius.

"We already are buying feed from other areas. If the government takes away 20 per cent of our production, our dairymen are going to be in one hell of a fix."



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Eastern Feed Situation Tighter

The feed grain situation in the east has become increasingly tight since the O.P.A. placed ceilings on oats and barley. Canadian oats were quoted at a premium above domestic grain at some points in New England after payment of an import duty of 8 cents and a Canadian present export tax of 23 to 38 cents a bushel, with buyers eager to get the grain. The Canadian export tax on barley temporarily is 41 to 45 cents a bushel, and the domestic import duty 12 cents.

California Fish Meal Production

E. R. Lockwood of San Francisco reports that during the season thru October there was received at San Francisco, Monterey and Southern California 246,000 tons of raw sardines out of which 37,545 tons of meal was produced; against 228,320 tons of fish and 34,999 tons of fish meal during the corresponding period of 1942.

Fishing in November generally has not been good in any area of California. This is particularly true of San Francisco Bay where catches to date have been negligible. Also in Southern California where an excellent catch was enjoyed last year, November fishing has been extremely poor.

Pricing Ground Corn Mixtures

C. S. Gordon, price executive of the O.P.A. has informed feed manufacturers that to conform with MPR 378, anyone selling either as a class A or class B feed manufacturer must: 1. Choose a day of each week on which he calculates his maximum price, which price is effective as a maximum for a week. 2. Arrange to keep the wholesaler and retailer to whom he sells advised of this maximum weekly price. "In the case of such a product as you are producing it is our judgment that it falls into one of the two following classes.

"1. A new mixed feed produced by a new manufacturer.

"2. A new mixed feed produced by a manufacturer who has established already a margin on other mixed feeds. If so, the most similar feed would be ordinary 'chop feed' or corn and oats mixed and ground.

"In either event a mark-up over the carload cost of ingredients as calculated under MPR 378 plus \$4 is comparative and reasonable including all charges except the actual value of containers."

Heavy Consumption of Wheat and Rye for Feed

Over 6 million tons of wheat and rye were fed to livestock in the July-September quarter this year. This compares with less than 4 million tons fed in the preceding quarter and 2 million tons in the July-September quarter of 1942. For the year ended Sept. 30, approximately 14 million tons of wheat and rye were fed compared with 6 million tons in 1941-42 and an average of 4 million tons in the 5 years 1935-39.

Disappearance of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums for all purposes also, was at a high level in the period October-September, 1942-43, totaling about 127 million tons compared with 109 million tons a year earlier and an average for the 5 years of 85 million tons.

Production and consumption for livestock feed of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and peanut cake and meal, also were at high levels in 1942-43. For the year ended Sept. 30 production of these four feeds totaled 6.1 million tons, compared with 4.6 million tons in 1941-42 and an average for 1935-39 of 3.5 million tons. Disappearance for livestock feed in 1942-43 amounted to approximately 5.9 million tons, compared with 4.5 million tons a year earlier and a 5-year average of 3.2 million tons.—U.S.D.A.

Deficiencies of Peanut Ration

Supplementing the basal ration of shelled peanuts with calcium carbonate or cod liver oil, or a combination of the two, did not correct the nutritional deficiencies of the peanuts as a feed for growing pigs. The addition of two grams of salt daily provided the stimulus for more rapid growth during the first 14 weeks of the feeding period, but after this time the lack of calcium in the ration retarded growth and finally caused loss of weight.

Pigs fed peanuts, salt and calcium carbonate made the most rapid and economical gains and their bones had a higher average specific gravity and greater breaking strength than did those of pigs fed any other ration.

The ration of peanuts, salt and cod liver oil when fed from 118 to 132 days was inferior to peanuts alone in promoting growth and the development of hard, strong bones in the experimental animals. In every case the outside check lot on pasture and receiving corn and tankage had bone development superior in every respect to the experimental pigs.—Florida Agr. Exp. Station.

Productive Energy of Feeds

By G. S. FRAPS, Chief, Division of Chemistry, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

The productive value of the energy of 11 kinds of feeds in 30 comparisons with corn meal was studied by means of the gain of protein and fat by growing rats. The feeds studied include beans, casein, cottonseed oil, kafir, oatmeal, starch, wheat flour, wheat bran, wheat gray shorts and yeast.

The growing rats used for maintenance an average of 15.5 calories of productive energy or 21.5 calories of metabolizable energy per day per 100 grams.

The average productive energy of the feeds tested ranged from 124 calories per 100 grams for yeast to 510 calories for cottonseed oil. Differences in the energy values of different feeds are due chiefly to differences in digestibility and to much less extent to differences in utilization of the digested nutrients.

Rats gained less weight in 28 to 35 days than chickens in 21 days, stored a smaller percentage of the energy of the food, used a larger percentage of the food for maintenance and contained a higher percentage of fat. The rats used more calories for maintenance per 100 grams than the chickens and stored smaller percentages of the digestible protein. In spite of these differences, the energy values of the digested nutrients as measured by means of rats was nearly the same as when measured by means of chickens.

The productive energy of oil as measured by both rats and chickens was 79 compared with 100 for corn meal. Oil has a value of 1.8 times that of carbohydrates instead of the 2.25 times it is usually supposed to have.—Bull. 632.

Effect of Storage on Corn

The effects of storage of ground corn and of whole shelled corn upon the properties of the proteins and upon nutritive value were determined at various intervals over a storage period of 2 years. The results show that 3 different types of alterations in the proteins occur: (1) a decrease in the solubility of the proteins, (2) a partial breakdown of the proteins, indicated by a decrease in true protein content and (3) a decrease in digestibility. Sample stored at 76° F. were affected more than those stored at 30° F., and those in bags more than those in sealed glass jars.

Changes in the ground corn were greater than those in the whole shelled corn. The total and the free ammonia remained unchanged. At the end of 2 years' storage in a bag at 76° F. the solubility of the ground-corn protein in salt solution and in alcohol was approximately 60% less than that of the fresh material. The true-protein value and digestibility had decreased 32% and 29%, respectively. The rates of decrease were much more rapid during the early storage intervals than later. Significant decreases in feeding value were also found.—Chemical Abstracts.

Protein Supplement as Substitute for Corn

W. E. Carroll and F. C. Francis of the Illinois Agr. Exp. Station find that as soybean oilmeal has occasionally been available at a lower cost per pound than corn, greatly increased soybean production for oil purposes, now demanded, suggests that this condition might be reached again soon. Three lots of cattle were fed different ratios of corn to soybean oilmeal, 2:1, 4:1, and 7:1, the last being the "check" ration of this Station. The cattle were short 2-yr.-olds in good feeder flesh at the start, in the spring of 1942.

Many feeders have complained that even small amounts of soybean oilmeal have caused their cattle to scour badly, to go off feed frequently, and in general have given rather poor results; however, none of these troubles ever were obvious in the cattle on test, and observations indicated that the "check" ration lot was off feed more times than either of the other 2 lots.

The cattle in the 2:1 ratio lot received as high as 6.8 lbs. of soybean oilmeal per day. Some have thought that a high number of liver condemnations may be caused by soybean oilmeal. There was only one condemned liver in the entire group of 30 steers from a steer in the check lot. All lots of cattle gained practically the same per day; and cost per cwt. gain showed very little variation. If soybean oilmeal is worth \$36 a ton when fed in the ratio of 7:1, it proved to be worth \$59.79 when fed in a ratio of 4:1, and was worth \$52.79 when fed as one-third the concentrate mixture.

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Peanut Meal in Livestock Production

By F. R. EDWARDS and Z. A. MASSEY of Georgia Experiment Station

Peanut meal is proving an outstanding feed for livestock.

Actual experiences of stockmen coupled with the growing amount of authoritative data from experiment stations all emphasize the increasing importance of this type of feed.

Being a by-product of the manufacture of oil from shelled kernel, peanut meal has proved to be one of the best protein supplements for livestock feeding. This is due not only to its richness in protein and total digestible nutrients, but also because it is well liked by stock.

Eighty per cent of the nation's peanut production is concentrated in Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, and Florida, but since the nuts grown in Carolina and Virginia are larger and usually lower in oil content, peanut meal is chiefly a product of the lower southeastern states.

In this area peanut shelling plants and oil mills are located at strategic points over the producing belt. Many of the nuts are shelled and go into the confectionery trade. Others are crushed in a hydraulic process, the oil being refined and used in many types of human food.

The product left by the crushing process, when finely ground, is peanut meal. It has been used for many years on a more or less limited scale with good results, and is not in the untried stage. Not only have experiments been carried on in connection with its use, but practical farmers, dairymen, and livestock producers are also using it in increasing amounts.

Tests have shown that peanut meal of the best grade is fully equal to the best grades of linseed meal, cottonseed meal, and soybean meal in feeding value for the different kinds of livestock. Probably its most extensive use until now has been for feeding dairy cattle. In recent years, however, the use of peanut meal as a protein supplement in swine feed has been increasing. Likewise, its importance in feeding beef cattle has taken a sharp increase.

Steadily expanding livestock production, particularly in the southeastern states, is providing a market for this feed.

The press cakes are very hard, but due to their brittleness they are very easy to grind. They are usually ground in a hammer mill to about the fineness of cottonseed meal.

SHELLING. In preliminary processes, peanuts are screened to remove leaves, stems, sticks, and small rocks. Then they are carried to the hullers that separate the nuts from their hulls and thence to shakers where hulls are removed. The peanuts emerge practically free of foreign matter.

CRUSHING. Shelled peanuts are crushed to reduce the particle size to 1/100 of an inch or less to facilitate the action of heat and moisture in cooking and pressing.

COOKING. The meats, as they are called after being crushed, are cooked in a humid atmosphere at a temperature of from 212° to about 335° F. for from 30 to 90 minutes. Great variations in processing no doubt cause differ-

ences in meals. A new process developed by the Tennessee Engineering Experiment Station uses a much higher temperature and a proportionately shorter time. In either case the meats are thoroughly hot with a moisture content of about eight per cent when they are removed from the cooker. Heat causes the oil to separate from the proteins in the peanuts and also lowers the viscosity so that it will flow easily when being pressed.

Peanut meal is fairly rich in lysine, an amino acid absolutely essential for growth. It also happens that some of the amino acids contained in the meal are the ones usually lacking in cereal grains, making the feed particularly adapted for balancing a ration composed of these ingredients.

A comparison has been made in Texas between peanut feed containing 38 per cent crude protein and cottonseed meal (42 per cent protein) showing the peanut feed superior to cottonseed meal on a basis of digestible nutrients although not on a basis of equal weights. A mixture of the two was found to be superior to either feed without the other.

The Georgia Experiment Station has found that peanut meal will produce firmer butter than some other common feeds. This effect is desirable in warm weather to counteract the softening effects of certain other feeds.

Outlook for Feed Supplies

The outlook for feed supplies has improved moderately in the past month, with improved prospects for corn and grain sorghums and a slight increase in the estimate for feed wheat. Prospective supplies of all feed concentrates in 1943-44 now total 169 million tons, compared with 173 million tons in 1942-43 and a 5-year (1937-41) average of 136 million tons. Although supplies of feed concentrates are indicated to be only 3 per cent smaller than last season, there are expected to be about 10 per cent more grain-consuming animal units on farms next January 1 than last. The supply of feed concentrates per grain-consuming animal unit would be approximately 12 per cent smaller this season than last and about 7 per cent smaller than the 5-year average. However, by drawing down stocks during the year, disappearance of feed concentrates per animal unit may be slightly above average and about equal to that in the 1940-41 season.

Total stocks of corn, oats, and barley at the beginning of the 1943 marketing year amounted to nearly 17 million tons, compared with nearly 19 million tons in 1942 and over 23 million tons in 1941. While less than in any of the past 4 years, the carry-in of these feeds this season was considerably above the long-time average.

For the United States it is estimated that there will be a 10 per cent increase in the total number of grain-consuming animal units on farms. The production of feed-grains per animal unit is indicated to be lower this year than last in all important livestock-producing States except Texas and Montana. North Carolina, South Carolina, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada, as well as Texas, show an increase in production per animal unit, while Georgia, Alabama, and Montana have about the same

production per animal as last year. Most of these states are in deficit-producing areas and will still require shipped-in feed grain this season.

It is estimated that for the year beginning July about 480 million bushels of wheat will be used for livestock feed, including Commodity Credit Corporation sales of domestic and imported wheat, wheat fed on farms where grown, and small quantities of wheat purchased by feeders on the open market. Last season about 318 million bushels of wheat were fed. About 285 million bushels would remain for feeding in the 9 months October-June. This would provide an average for the October-June period of about 95 million bushels per quarter, compared with an average of 80 million bushels per quarter in the 1942-43 crop year.—U.S.D.A.

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Peanuts Harvested and Stacked Ready for Threshing
Photo Courtesy Georgia Experiment Station

Substitutions for War-Scarce Feed Stuffs

By DR. R. M. BETHKE, Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. at Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference

Certain vitamins and minerals are just as essential to efficient production and reproduction as are proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. The war has not altered the fundamental need of animals for vitamins and minerals, but it has created problems of supply. The necessity of using minimum rather than maximum amounts of animal protein by-products, increased demands for feed because of larger animal numbers and good prices for meat, milk, and eggs, and actual shortages of certain ingredients, are factors that have contributed to the problem of supply.

POULTRY: It has been shown experimentally that poultry require a dozen or more vitamins or vitamin-like factors. From a practical standpoint, the vitamins that need special consideration are vitamins A, D, and riboflavin and associated factors. The others, as far as we know, are supplied in adequate amounts if the commonly used feedstuffs are used in compounding feeds.

Under normal or pre-war conditions, we depended upon green forage, high-grade alfalfa meals, yellow corn, and vitamin A feeding or fish oils to supply vitamin A. The present difficulty of obtaining yellow corn and good alfalfa meal makes the problem of preparing feeds adequate in vitamin A more difficult. Naturally, if satisfactory plant sources of this vitamin are not available, fish oils or vitamin A feeding oils will have to be used to fill the gap. Either carotene, as found in plant tissue, or vitamin A, as found in fish oils, can serve as effective sources of this vitamin for poultry.

Both vitamin A and carotene are relatively unstable. This means that there is a gradual loss of vitamin A activity in alfalfa meal or in the A potency of a feed regardless of whether the source is alfalfa or fish oils. The rate of loss depends upon the feed, storage temperatures, and length of storage. These facts must be taken into consideration in preparing feeds which will be adequate in vitamin A when consumed by the bird.

The supplies of vitamin D are adequate to meet all current demands. Accordingly, it should not be difficult to make feeds adequate in this vitamin. Experimental work has shown that vitamin D in form of activated animal sterols, feeding oils, and fish oils are comparable in effectiveness when used on the same chick (A.O.A.C.) unitage basis.

Prior to the war we depended primarily upon milk products, liver meals, and alfalfa meals as supplementary sources of riboflavin and associated factors. This is no longer possible because of the short supply of these products. The fermentation and distillation industries have developed by-products which are good sources of riboflavin and associated factors. Amongst these are dried brewer's yeasts, distillers solubles, and fermentation residues. It has been shown that many of these products can be used as milk by-product or liver meal replacements in poultry rations to supply riboflavin and other vitamin B complex factors.

The demand for these products has been greater than the supply with the result that synthetic riboflavin has found its way into poultry feeds. There is no evidence, to my knowledge, which has shown that riboflavin from a natural source, such as milk, is more effective than the synthetic product. However, the natural sources, such as milk, fermentation or distillation by-products usually contain other B complex factors in addition to riboflavin. Some of these factors are known to be required by poultry but it has not been established whether present day feeds are or might be lacking in these factors. Therefore, I would prefer to use a product which supplies riboflavin and other factors of the B complex over one that supplies only riboflavin.

Altho many of the distillation and fermentation industry by-products have been shown to have merit as sources of riboflavin and asso-

ciated factors, this does not necessarily mean that any or all such products can be depended upon as sources of these factors. Their vitamin content will depend upon the source of the raw material and the care exercised in their manufacture. Accordingly, I would choose that product which makes a definite statement as to potency.

Increased Phosphate Production

The U. S. D. A. reports that the annual production of defluorinated phosphate will be increased to about 100,000 tons by the end of the first quarter of 1944.

Next year's needs will equal the 1943 requirements of 275,000 tons, on account of the heavy demand for meat and poultry products. Not more than 135,000 tons can be counted on from bone meal and phosphorus sources.

Aggregate output of the three commercial plants now producing defluorinated phosphate on a large scale is 45,000 tons. The W.P.B.

has approved installation of equipment in a fourth plant.

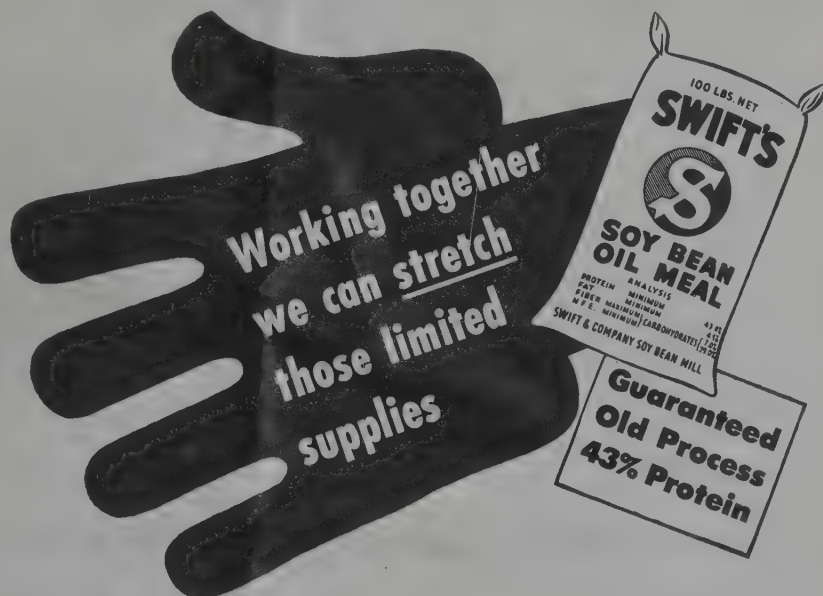
Offers to Exchange Corn, Bran, Etc., for Cotton Seed Meal

By JAS. H. GLASS

Seeking to alleviate the feed shortage, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has offered to exchange corn, wheat bran and wheat shorts for Arkansas cotton seed cake and meal.

In a letter to John M. Bransford, director of the Arkansas Agricultural and Industrial Commission, Mr. Mohler said his state usually purchased approximately \$2,000,000 worth of cotton seed cake and meal annually from Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Mohler requested Mr. Bransford to contact Arkansas cotton mills for any meal and cake they may have available. He added that an exchange of corn, wheat bran and wheat shorts could be arranged if necessary.



There has never been the demand that exists today for protein-rich soybean oil meal. Even with expanded soybean acreage, soybean oil meal supplies will be limited for some time to come.

But if we all work together, we can *stretch* those supplies. You can help yourself and your country by telling your customers how to make soybean oil meal go further.

For example, remind customers against wasting protein by feeding production rations to dry stock and bulls. Suggest that they put pigs on good pasture, and restrict soybean oil meal in their fattening rations... after they've reached 75 to 100 pounds. Of course, customers know these and many other practical conservation methods... but often they may forget to practice what they know.

Tell them, too, they can get help on how to conserve protein-rich feeds by sending for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's bulletin, "Government-Industry Protein Conservation Program."

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Pure riboflavin makes possible the fortifying of starting mash at low cost and a reduction in cost of compounding. Up to 2 grams per ton should be added to replace part or all the buttermilk. The exact amount will depend on the amount of alfalfa meal used, whether all the buttermilk powder is omitted, and whether supplements high in riboflavin are included.

To Reduce Chick Production

Poultrymen in the Del-Mar-Va peninsula are planning to cease production of broilers unless some adjustment of the 28.6c per pound ceiling is made or the cost of feed and baby chicks is lowered.

This decision was made after receiving from Senator Geo. L. Radcliffe of Maryland copies of a letter from Chester Bowles of the O.P.A., alleging there is a profit in raising chickens at the present time. At any rate there is not enough feed to grow birds for optimum results.

Oyster Shell Ceiling Raised

Effective Dec. 13 the O.P.A. added \$2 to processors' maximum prices for fresh oyster shells, and the ceiling is now \$12 per ton in car lots.

At the same time the O.P.A. defined a wholesaler as a person who buys oyster and clam shells, unloads them into a warehouse and resells them to retailers or mixed feed manufacturers in less than carload quantities. A retailer is defined as a person who buys oyster and clam shells and resells them in less than carload quantities to feeders. Amendment No. 1 to M.P.R. 486.

Efficient Feeding for Poultry

By L. A. WILHELM, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Purdue University

Two of the most general, and overlooked, efficient poultry feeding practices are—Full Feeding and Feeding a Balanced Ration.

Full feeding decreases feed cost per dozen eggs! Experimental results have demonstrated that when feed intake is reduced only 12.5 per cent there was a decrease of 32 per cent in egg production and a 27 per cent increase in the amount of feed required to produce a dozen eggs. It takes feed to produce eggs. Full feeding of laying hens is essential in obtaining maximum egg production from the minimum amount of feed.

Feed a balanced ration to increase feed efficiency and increase production. The amount of protein in the ration is no criteria of its feeding values. In the past the protein requirements of laying hens have been stated from 15 to 19 per cent. Yet in controlled experiments, excellent production has resulted on a 13 per cent protein level when the necessary vitamins were supplied.

In the past many of our so-called "protein feeds" were fed for the vitamins and minerals they carried. Vitamins, not proteins, will be our poultry feed bottle necks during 1944. On the average farm these can easily be overcome by proper management and careful planning.

An old hen or baby chick outdoors, in the sunshine, eating succulent green stuff is getting every known vitamin for poultry. Plan a year-round pasture. Permanent pastures of bluegrass, clover, alfalfa, lespedeza or ladino clover. Temporary pastures of wheat, rye, barley, oats, sudan grass, rye grass or rape. Late soybeans can still be cut for chicken hay.

Use as much milk as can be obtained. Even half a gallon of skim milk per day, for 100 hens will do much in smoothing out vitamin, not protein, deficiencies. Milk in any form is still one of the best poultry feeds obtainable.

Don't waste feed. Cull constantly. Don't over-fill feed hoppers. Feed twice daily. It is estimated that 20 per cent of all poultry

mash manufactured never gets into the hen or the chick. It makes expensive rat food and hen house litter.

Mrs. Strayer Sec'y of Soybean Ass'n

Directors of the American Soybean Ass'n, meeting at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago, granted Sec'y Geo. M. Strayer leave of absence to take up military service.

Mrs. Strayer, who has served as assistant secretary, was elected secretary, and will manage the Soybean Digest at the office in Hudson, Ia., Kent Pellett having the editorial management.

Vitamin A Requirements of Chickens

By H. R. BIRD at Pennsylvania Nutrition School

The expected 11% increase in the number of hens and pullets on farms on Jan. 1, 1944, as compared with Jan. 1, 1943, together with the expected 3% decrease in the number of chickens raised on farms and 20% decrease in number of commercial broilers raised indicates an increase of approximately 8% in the poultry industry's requirement for vitamin A in 1944, compared with 1943.

For the purposes of this discussion let us say that the ration of growing chicks should contain 1,200 international units per pound and the ration of laying birds should contain 2,800 international units per pound. These figures are considerably lower than those for which we would have aimed a year or two ago. However, the figure for chicks provides a small margin of safety even on the basis of the higher estimates of the chick's requirement, and a 50% margin of safety on the basis of the lower estimates. The figure for laying birds should provide an ample margin of safety for the pullet that goes into production with about average body stores of vitamin A.

On the basis of these figures and the expected number of birds to be fed in 1944 it may be

calculated that the poultry industry of this country will require about .105 trillion units of vitamin A in 1944. An allocation of 40 trillion units of fish oil vitamin A to the feed industry has been asked.

In prewar years probably between 25 and 35 trillion units of vitamin A potency from alfalfa meal went into poultry feeds, together with about an equal quantity or perhaps a little less from yellow corn. If we assume about 20 to 25 trillion units from each of these sources in 1944, we have a total of 80 to 90 trillion units of fish oils, alfalfa meals and yellow corn, making it necessary to get 15 to 25 trillion units from pasture and from minor sources. Fifteen trillion units from pasture ought to be reasonably within reach.

This collection of approximations and guesses does not, therefore, indicate a drastic shortage of vitamin A in 1944 but it does indicate the necessity of careful conservation of this vitamin and the most efficient use of every unit.

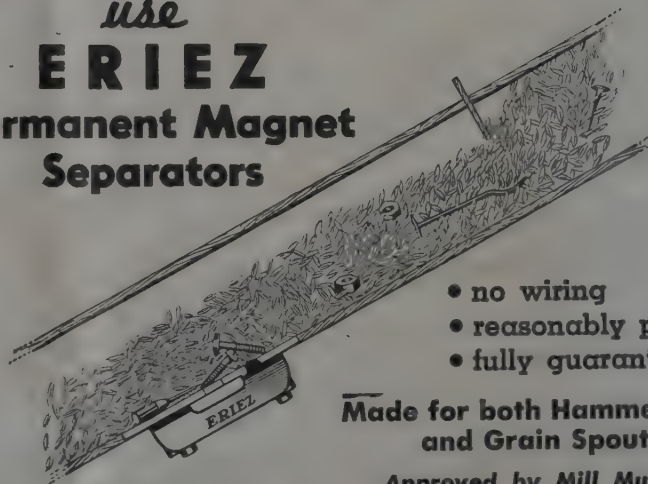
It may be of interest to note that cases of vitamin A deficiency among commercial broiler flocks on the eastern shore of Maryland were fairly numerous this past summer. Livers of chicks from 11 flocks in which deficiency had been diagnosed on the basis of symptoms were assayed for vitamin A content, and in 10 flocks the diagnosis was confirmed. In the eleventh, extra vitamin A oil had been supplied before the liver samples were obtained. There were, of course, a number of other flocks in which deficiency was diagnosed but from which no liver samples were taken. One would guess that if rapid turn-over of mixed feed is maintained anywhere, it is in the Del-Mar-Va broiler area, and yet vitamin A destruction in the mixed feed is the most reasonable explanation of the cases just mentioned. These cases are cited to emphasize the need to be on the watch for deficiency symptoms among chicks during this coming year.

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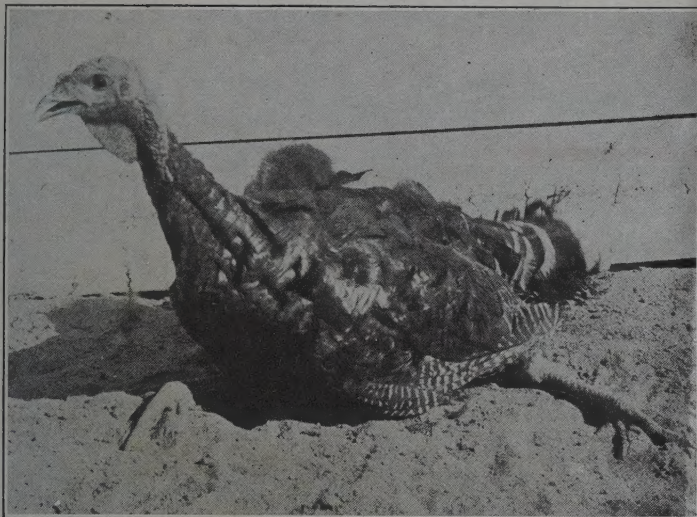


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Turkey with Slipped Tendon Disease (Perosis) and Unable to Walk
Photo Courtesy Nevada Agr. Exp. Station

Overcoming Perosis in Poultry

Deformed legs in a turkey flock have several causes, one of which is a deficiency in the diet. A small percentage of the birds in a flock ordinarily may be expected to have deformed legs; but the number of crippled birds can be held to a minimum by attention to the feed. At this point the feed dealer can be of real aid to his patrons by suggesting additions to the ration.

Slipped tendon leading to deforming of the leg is due to imbalance of the mineral ingredients in the feed, to too much of certain minerals and not enough of another. Too much phosphorus is harmful. Therefore bone meal, which is a high phosphorus feed, should never be put before turkeys.

To prevent this disease, also known as "hock disease" and "perosis" it was found at Cornell University that diets containing 50 parts per million of manganese were effective in preventing perosis.

Using day-old chicks in an experiment eighty per cent of the chicks on a basal diet developed perosis; by addition of manganese less than 8 per cent developed perosis. At Cornell it was found that the minimum preventive amount of manganese when given as manganese carbonate appeared to lie between 35 to 50 parts per million. Success was had with various forms of manganese, as manganese chloride, manganese sulphate, manganese carbonate and potassium permanganate.

In cases where perosis was not prevented by feeding manganese the Kentucky Experiment Station found the cause farther back, in the egg or embryo, leading to the conclusion that for the production of normal eggs for hatching the hens should receive manganese.

The consensus of opinion is that the amount of manganese sulphate to be added is four ounces of 90 per cent manganese sulphate to the ton of starter mash for chicks and poults.

Where the percentage of phosphorus in the diet exceeds about 1.5 per cent of the total feed intake 50 to 60 parts per million are recommended, which may be obtained in the form of the pink mineral known as manganous sulphate tetrahydrate, at the rate of four ounces to the ton.

To work this very small amount into the feed 2.5 lbs. of the tetrahydrate are thoroly mixed in 100 lbs. of common salt, which mixture is then placed in the all-mash diet at the rate of one-half of one per cent.

The perosis preventing properties of manganese are offset to some extent by excess of inorganic phosphorus in the diet, hence the advisability of keeping down the amount of phosphorus.

Feed Dealers Aid to Patrons

Dr. E. E. Ferrin of the division of animal husbandry, at the University of Minnesota short course in animal nutrition Oct. 25-26, delivered an address on "How Feed Dealers Can Help their Customers" pointing out that:

First of all, the salesman needs a good fundamental knowledge of livestock feeding. He should have a copy of Morrison's Feeds and Feeding and carry it in his car where he can refer to it frequently instead of letting the book gather dust on a shelf. He ought to know about what corn belt experiment stations are doing in the way of feeding trials. Keeping the sales force up to date on recent developments is being done in fine shape by some feed mixers.

Now when we have floor prices and ceiling prices and plenty of "directives" affecting livestock production the salesman needs to keep up with these constantly changing factors influencing production. He can't be expected to be an expert in nutrition, economics and marketing, but he can be in position to discuss these subjects without getting his foot in a bear trap.

One of the best sources for the salesman's backlog of information is knowledge of the methods and practices of the best feeders in his territory. This information cannot simply be parroted to every Dick and Bill. Conditions vary from farm to farm and no cut and dried plans will fit a majority of the farmers in any territory.

It is difficult for a farmer to appreciate the extent of his losses from a bunch of wormy or necro infected pigs if the necro is not of the bloody scours type. Death losses of pigs usually are not high, but feed consumption is high for the gains the pigs make. It is hard to infect such a man with the virus of the doctrine of clean premises for hogs.

One approach is this: On the average, pigs raised in old contaminated hog lots reach about 225 lbs. weight in eight to nine months' time. Under modern sanitary conditions two to three months' time is saved in getting the pig crop ready for market. Every animal uses approxi-

mately 50% of all the feed he eats simply for body maintenance.

Scrub sires produce scrub offspring. One of the greatest curses of the livestock business is sale barn and trucker's sires. Here again it is hard for the farmer to appreciate the extent of his losses from the use of a knot

[Concluded on Page 530]

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Overcoming the Vitamin A Deficit of Poultry Rations

By G. F. HEUSER of Cornell

Vitamin A, until recently, has been provided in poultry rations largely by the use of yellow corn and dehydrated alfalfa meal. Fish oils, however, have been important sources of this vitamin for feeding poultry. In view of the present shortages of yellow corn and alfalfa meal, it is now necessary to make greater use of fish oil vitamin A than formerly; otherwise poultry flocks may suffer from vitamin A deficiency.

The purpose of this article is to point out to feed mixers and feed dealers the possibility of vitamin A deficiency resulting from the shortages of yellow corn and alfalfa meal and to emphasize the necessity of including fish oil vitamin A in their poultry rations, or, if already used, of making certain that the amount is sufficient to meet requirements.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VITAMIN A.—In order to give satisfactory results chick rations should contain at least 1200 I.U. (International Units) of vitamin A per pound; growing rations 1800 I.U. per pound, and rations for layers and breeders 3300 I.U. per pound.

In rations in which both grain and mash are fed, the mash mixture must contain more vitamin A than the scratch grain to provide for the lower vitamin A content of grain mixtures. When the grain mixture contains no yellow corn, the vitamin A supplied in the mash mixture must be doubled so that, on the basis of equal consumption of mash and grain, the chickens obtain sufficient vitamin A in the entire ration to meet their requirements.

These allowances provide for a margin of safety of approximately 66 per cent. This is necessary since not all feed is consumed as soon as manufactured and some loss of vitamin A potency may occur during the intervening period.

VITAMIN A VALUES OF SOME POULTRY FEEDS—In calculating the vitamin A content of a ration, reliable values can be obtained only when actual assays or guarantees are available. Average values are sometimes used, but in so doing it must be kept in mind that the variations making up these average values may be great.

The variations in the vitamin A values of alfalfa meals are especially extreme. Values for dehydrated alfalfa have been reported ranging from 7000 to 240,000 I.U. per pound. For sun-dried alfalfa meals, values ranging from 9000 to 114,000 I.U. per pound have been reported, although the higher values are rare. Feed manufacturers have obtained in some instances still lower values. Hence the actual sample may contain much less vitamin A than that indicated by the average value.

In the sun-dried alfalfa meal there is some relation between bright green color and vitamin content. However, in the dehydrated product the relationship is much less marked.

The following average vitamin A values for some of the feeds used in poultry rations are given only as a guide:

Feedstuff	International Units of Vitamin A per pound
Yellow corn	3,180
Yellow corn gluten meal	6,800
Alfalfa meal, dehydrated	80,000
Alfalfa meal, sun-dried	36,000
Fish oil,* 1,000 A per gram	450,000
Fish oil, 2,000 A per gram	900,000
Fish oil, 3,000 A per gram	1,350,000
Fish oil, 4,000 A per gram	1,800,000

*Guaranteed value.

In calculating the vitamin A content of poultry rations, no vitamin A value should be figured for alfalfa meal unless the amount of the vitamin is guaranteed by the producer or obtained by actual vitamin assay. This is due to the extreme variation in vitamin A pointed out previously which makes average values completely unreliable.

AMOUNTS OF VITAMIN A FEED

NECESSARY TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS.—On the basis of these average values, in order to supply all the vitamin A in the chick starter from only one source, it would require approximately 38 per cent of yellow corn, or 1.5 per cent of dehydrated alfalfa meal or 0.4 per cent of fish oil containing 1000 units of vitamin A per gram.

In the case of a growing mash to be fed with equal parts of grain which contains no yellow corn, to supply all the vitamin A from one source would require an inclusion in the growing mash of 4.5 per cent of dehydrated alfalfa meal or 0.8 per cent of fish oil containing 1000 units of vitamin A per gram.

For hens the most common method of feeding is to combine a scratch mixture and a mash, feeding about equal parts of each. If no yellow corn is included in the scratch grain, it would require an inclusion in the mash of 8.25 per cent of dehydrated alfalfa meal or 1.47 per cent of fish oil containing 1000 units of vitamin A per gram to supply the necessary vitamin A.

If the above amounts of any single vitamin A carrier cannot be included, it will be necessary to use smaller amounts of two or more sources.

CALCULATING THE VITAMIN A IN THE RATION.—To find out how much vitamin A a given ration contains, multiply the number of pounds per hundred by the vitamin A per pound of each ingredient. Add these values and this will give the total for 100 pounds of the mixture. In the case of growing rations and laying rations in which both grain and mash are fed, add the vitamin A value of 50 pounds of the grain and 50 pounds of the mash. If the total exceeds the requirement (for chicks it would be 1200 I.U. x 100 pounds or 120,000 I.U. of vitamin A; for growing birds it would be 1800 I.U. x 100 pounds or 180,000 I.U. of vitamin A; for hens it would be 3300 I.U. x 100 pounds or 330,000 I.U. of vitamin A for 100 pounds), no additional vitamin A is necessary. If the total is less than the requirement, some extra vitamin A must be provided.

HOW THE DEFICIT OF VITAMIN A CAN BE CORRECTED.—To make up the deficit in the above rations, divide the number of units of vitamin A lacking by the vitamin A value per pounds of any given ingredient which will then give the extra amount of that ingredient to be used in 100 pounds of the ration. For example, the chick starter given above lacks 20,250 I.U. of vitamin A. This could be supplied by adding 0.34 pound of a 60,000 unit alfalfa meal, or slightly less than 0.05 pound of a fish oil containing 1000 I.U. of vitamin A per gram to each 100 pounds. In the case of the laying mash with activated animal sterol given above, there is a deficit of 187,530 I.U. Since the extra vitamin A is usually added to the mash and since the mash constitutes one-half of the ration, it will be necessary to supply 2 x 187,530 I.U. or 375,160 I.U. This could be done by adding 6.25 per cent of a 60,000 unit alfalfa meal or 0.83 pound of a fish oil containing 1000 I.U. of vitamin A per gram to each 100 pounds of the mash. In the case of the laying mash with fish oil given above, there is a deficit of 75,030 I.U. This could be supplied by adding 1.25 per cent of a 60,000 unit alfalfa meal or 0.17 per cent of a fish oil containing 1000 I.U. of vitamin A per gram to each 100 pounds of the mash.

If the above amounts of any single vitamin A carrier cannot be included, it will be necessary to use smaller amounts of two or more sources.

If the ration contains a greater or smaller amount of vitamin A-bearing ingredients, corresponding adjustments can be made in the additions. In this way the vitamin A content of any ration can be calculated and necessary additions figured in order to correct any deficits.

In the case of the chick starter with activated animal sterol given above, since the deficit is 20,000

20,000 I.U. it would require $\frac{20,000}{100,000}$ or 0.2×4.4

pounds of a 1000 unit vitamin A oil or 0.88 pound per ton to make up the deficit. In the case of the laying ration with activated animal sterol, it would require $\frac{187,530}{375,000}$ I.U. x 2 or 375,-

000 I.U. or $\frac{187,530}{100,000}$ or 3.75×4.4 pounds of a

1000 unit vitamin A oil or 16.5 pounds per ton of laying mash to make up the deficit. In the case of the laying ration with fish oil, it would require $\frac{75,030}{150,000}$ I.U. x 2 or 150,000 I.U. or

$\frac{75,030}{100,000}$ or 1.5×4.4 pounds of a 1000 unit vitamin A oil or 6.6 pounds per ton of laying mash to make up the deficit.

In like manner the amounts of other potency oils can be calculated in order to make up a specific deficit.

Feed Dealers Aid to Patrons

(Continued from Page 529)

head sire.

Cheap rations usually are low in energy, protein and vitamins and high in crude fiber. On rations poorly adapted to the type of animal fed, digestion and metabolism cripple along instead of operating smoothly and efficiently. Farm livestock are marvelous machines for processing nutrients inedible for humans into valuable foods if they are given the raw materials in their rations so that they can operate efficiently. Can anyone expect to get high grade woolen garments from a mill which uses mostly shoddy, cotton and rayon?

Chicago buyers of corn are receiving only scattered small lots from a wide territory, not enough to satisfy the demand from all sources.

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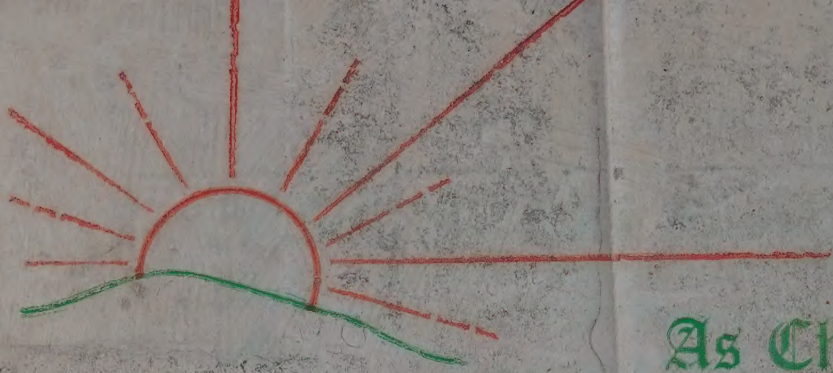


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A Prayer

WHEN minds of men are turned against You,
O God, have mercy on our souls.
When voices of men call upon You,
O God, heed to all our prayers,
For we are slow and blundering thinkers
Whose minds deny that which our hearts
Believe is true.

When hands of men kill and destroy,
God, help the young and innocent.
When bodies of men lie slowly dying,
God, give their minds comfort and release.
But this, above all else, we ask,
O God, be patient with this world that
You created.

For there is hope.
While one voice is lifted in a joyous song,
While one person, lifehearted, executes a dance,
While one artist can create an image,
While one song, however poor, is still composed,
If words written anew present a different thought
Then there is hope.
While one child knows
While one woman loves
While one man works
While one old person remembers

If one youth dares to dream
Then there is hope.
While man discovers one new thing on earth,
While man creates one new machine,
While a farmer plows one field
While a laborer lifts one stone
If a doctor saves one life
Then there is hope.

We pray, not to destroy our enemies,
But ask of You, instead, O God,
The wisdom, strength and patience for teaching
That, in teaching, we may also learn.
We pray not only for this generation
But for the one that soon shall be.
Our prayer is this:

May our children never know the horror
Of a tyrant's rule,
But live and love and laugh without that fear.
May our children never know the horror
Of another war,
But live and love and laugh in peace;
Building their homes,
Raising their families,
Doing their work,
Singing their songs,
Without fear of future wars.

From the pen of

Youth